

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

A TRUE KENTUCKY GENTLEMAN

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, those of us who have been serving in this body for some time have come to love and respect BILL NATCHER, a man who has represented for us much of what this institution should stand for.

BILL has often said that if you take care of the health of your people and the education of their children that you will continue to live in the strongest nation in the world.

BILL has served for 37 years in the House, many of them on the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education. He has used his chairmanship of this subcommittee wisely, and I'd like to think that's one reason why America does indeed continue to be No. 1 in the estimation of its own people and throughout much of the world.

An article in yesterday's Washington Post discusses BILL's integrity, his hard work, and his devotion to the House of Representatives.

I am sure that much will be written in future years about BILL's service to his constituents and to the American people. This article is but one chapter in the first, rough draft of BILL's life, a biography that I hope will do full justice to one of the most honest and dedicated members of Congress in America's history.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that the Washington Post article be reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

CONGRESSMAN NATCHER, PRESENT ON ALL COUNTS

THE KENTUCKY OCTOGENARIAN'S VOTING VIGOR
(By Lois Romano)

In a world of excesses, he is a man of unheralded self-restraint. In a congressional atmosphere of frenetic fund-raising, surplus staff and hap-hazard attention to substance, he is a paradigm of order and control.

There is no one left on the Hill like him: "When I first got here 37 years ago, I was number 435 out of 435," says Congressman William Natcher. "I looked around the House floor and thought, 'None of you are ever going to die and none of you are ever going to retire.' Now, here I sit."

Where the gentleman from Kentucky sits is fourth from the top in the House of Representatives—in terms of both age and seniority. At 81, he is one of the most powerful members of Congress as evidenced by the \$200 billion purse he controls as chairman of the labor, health and human services and education subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee.

He is a throwback to a time when seniority meant something, when a campaign could be paid for with a Texaco credit card, and roll calls weren't parliamentary weapons used to keep members in Washington.

That this Democratic representative has, for nearly four decades, made a total of 16,883 votes and quorum calls, paid for every cam-

paign out of his own pocket and rarely uses more than a third of the congressional allowance provided to hire staff, is no small feat. He is the lone member of Congress who can boast as much.

"When I talk to new members I say to them maybe it's better in the beginning to miss one vote that isn't so important," says the member who has missed not a one. "I say to them I don't advise you to do this. When you've been here as long as I have and never missed a day or a vote, it's right around your neck."

He is a sweet and courtly man, who although revered by his congressional colleagues commands little attention off the Hill. "He fits the part of the congressman from the tip of his polished black shoes to the top of his white hair," says Vic Fazio (D-Calif.), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

"The ultimate Southern politician," adds Dennis Eckart (D-Ohio). "I assure you he knows every member's name."

"He's so identified with the institution and all that's good about it," says Mary Rose Oakar (D-Ohio), who became the first woman to sit on the gym committee that Natcher chairs.

The worst that is said about the man amounts to this: He is stubbornly practical about getting his massive appropriations bill—a prime target for wild-card funding amendments—through the Congress and past the White House. No horse trader, he. This singlemindedness, it is said, makes him rather inflexible when it comes to earmarking new or controversial monies, such as abortion funding. And predictably, he manifests his time-earned eccentricities.

Hearings start at 10 a.m. sharp, adjourn at noon and restart at 2 p.m. No exceptions. "And when you're interested in a particular project," advises one staffer, "you better not leave to go to the bathroom—he stops for no one. That old man will sit there during a mark-up in 100-degree weather in his three-piece navy suit till 8 o'clock at night without moving. And you better stay real close to him or you'll lose whatever it is you want."

He has saved about 16,000 pieces of mail sent to him over the years, and refuses to relinquish them to House storage rooms. They are packaged in brown paper and piled in a closet in his office, which he proudly shows off. "I have 200 letters from presidents," he says, as well as letters from "Tony Randall, Lynda Carter and Bob Hope. . . . I keep the originals." He also collects gavels, porcelain bells and replicas of White House china. His office looks like the Mount Vernon gift shop.

He has never cared to deal with the media, not during campaigns, or his years as the controversial chairman of the District of Columbia appropriations subcommittee when he intermittently held up Metro funding, or through recent time when he has been sought out for friendly stories. He agreed to chat for this piece, but when the interview was abruptly interrupted by—what else—a roll call, Natcher refused to speak to the reporter again. "I believe we're finished," he said crisply when approached after a hearing.

Nonetheless, for an enlightening 15 minutes he shared his philosophy and thoughts about the job he loves. There is something so poignant, even sad, about how this man defines his life, his loves, his losses, his universe, through his perfect voting record.

He says he had not realized he was voting at 100 percent until 1958, five years into his tenure, when a clerk phoned him to inform him. "Ever since then, I made up my mind I'd see where I could take it," he says.

He takes no chances with his vote. He enters the electronic voting card he carries in his wallet not once, as required, but five or six times at different stations on the House floor. "Then I ask the floor clerk to check to make sure it took," he says. "I sat there one day and watched one of my colleagues vote—and we sat and waited for the light to go on [next to his name on the board] and it never did."

He says he has had "a thousand narrow escapes" but will only speak of one.

When his wife of 53 years passed away in January, he says, he simply accepted the fact that he would miss his first roll call vote. "I just said to myself, 'Well, this is it,'" he says with resignation. "I just made up my mind to the fact. . . ."

There was the Monday he needed to fly his "beloved Virginia" to her final resting place in Kentucky. There was the day of viewing at the funeral parlor. And finally, there was the burial itself, scheduled for a Thursday that the House was in session. "I would have missed five votes that day," he recalls with precision.

But, he says, the days seemed to break his way and the services were delayed because the six grandchildren could not make it to Kentucky in time. "But I had some help," he says, pointing skyward. "I guess it was just meant for me not to miss a vote."

"People just don't realize how extraordinarily easy it is to miss a vote," says Rep. Tom McMillen (D-Md.), who has himself made the effort to maintain a perfect voting record since his 1986 election. "You can't undervalue his accomplishment. . . . It will never be duplicated. I've already told myself I am not going to go crazy when I miss my first vote."

There are other disciplines too. Natcher still swims aggressively in the House gym several times a week. Every day the House is in session, he keeps a journal, which he has locked away somewhere. Once a year he pulls the bound books out of their sanctuary and invites a photographer to memorialize the occasion. There are 52 volumes now. "I dictate and then have it typed on the finest bond I can find," he explains. "I put it down just like it happens every day. It takes some doing. You have to be right well organized."

And he writes religiously to each of his grandchildren weekly. While all receive identical letters, he is quick to note that no one receives a copy. "I started it when they were born—wrote to welcome them," he says. "And kept on going. Every week."

A staff of "five ladies"—his words—helps him with his obsessions. "I don't have any need for an administrative assistant, a press

* This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

secretary or a legislative aide," he says flatly. "We get it all done. I don't need to pay any 18 people."

What he does get done with such a low overhead is impressive. As financial puppeteer for some of the most popular and sensitive social programs around—Job Corps, student aid, Social Security administration, biomedical research—he is on the minds of many special interests. Labor groups and universities parade before him, abortion advocates wince at his name, members beg him for pennies.

He listens to all, changes his mind for virtually none.

The job has enormous potential for power brokering. That he doesn't take a dime of campaign money, of course, greatly diminishes the input of lobbying groups who would so like to sway him. "They all come to see me and I hear them out nice," he says. "But this is the best system. My wife—she didn't like the way they did things up here, but she believed you could be in politics and do it right."

To a certain extent, Natcher has tried to preserve the purity of 1953, the year he came to Washington by virtue of a special election. To the amazement—and at times frustration—of his peers, he has never been influenced by the times. He believes he is re-elected not because he is so powerful or so smart, but because he effectively does his "duty." He still runs his own reelection campaign, driving himself from event to event. He says his last campaign cost him a little more than \$6,000.

The Washington Post files on him overflow with stories about his tightfisted control of the D.C. appropriations subcommittee in the '60s and early '70s. He is legendary for his refusal to release millions in Metro funding—despite public pleas by President Nixon. To Natcher, it was cut and dried: If the local government was not upholding its end of the bargain to improve the highways, it didn't get the money. "It took the combined effort of the White House and the House leadership to get that money finally released," recalls Rep. Dave Obey (D-Wis.), then a junior member of the subcommittee. "If you decide to fight him, you'd better be prepared to pull out all the stops. He believes you can only have one quarterback at a time—and he's it on his committee."

In recent years, liberal House Democrats have been stymied by Natcher's refusal to loosen restrictions for federally funded abortions. (The bill's language for the past decade permits federal funding of abortions only if the mother's life is in jeopardy.) Over his reservations, the House slapped an amendment onto his bill two years ago that would have allowed abortion funding in times of rape or incest. President Bush vetoed the bill, and the House failed to override the veto.

Sources say Natcher remains adamant against introducing such funding into his bill again. But the abortion-rights Democrats still hope to persuade Natcher to give his blessing to an extended floor debate on the matter. "We want an up-or-down vote on this issue," says one such Democrat who did not want to be identified. "But to his practical mind, it's counterproductive to getting his bill passed. Those of his generation simply fail to acknowledge there might be some value in simply making a point."

On other issues of a contemporary nature, however, members say Natcher tries. "I've been badgering him on [funding for] breast cancer research," says Oaker, "and he's really evidenced a desire to learn about the issue."

Says one member of the Appropriations Committee: "You're not going to see him poring over the newest studies on this or that, but he does listen. I mean, he wasn't the last member of the Congress to realize the importance of AIDS research funding."

During the brief interview, Natcher alludes to the time when he might quit the good fight. He says the bells and china in his office would then go to his lone granddaughter. And the gavels and other masculine mementos would be given to the grandsons. He says that upon his retirement, he would also release his prized journals.

And the question is posed: Is he planning to cast his last vote any time soon?

"Oh no, no," he says, quite astonished by the question. "No plans. No plans at all."

And then, the bell tolls once again for Bill Natcher.

PENNSYLVANIA GRANGE WEEK, APRIL 21-27, 1991

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to announce the designation of April 21-27, 1991 as Pennsylvania Grange Week. In accordance with the rich history of the Grange in the agricultural and rural progress of our Nation, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will honor the 40,000 members of the Pennsylvania Grange.

The Pennsylvania State Grange was founded on September 18, 1873 in Reading, PA. As an affiliate of the National Grange, established by Oliver Hudson Kelly in 1867, the Pennsylvania State Grange rapidly became a voice for the needs of Pennsylvania farmers. During this period in the Commonwealth's history, farming was a part of most Pennsylvanians' lives.

Advancing the causes of farming in a society that was becoming increasingly dominated by big business and big railroads was one of the early challenges which the grange successfully met. Many of the laws which ensure fair and equitable interstate commerce today can be traced to the grange movement of the late 19th century. Though farmers presently comprise less than 1 percent of Pennsylvania's population, the Pennsylvania State Grange is still an important force in the advancement of rural interests. The Pennsylvania Grange has provided me and many members of the Pennsylvania congressional delegation invaluable consultation on the 1990 farm bill and a host of other legislative measures essential to rural America.

I call upon my colleagues to join me during the week of April 21 in recognizing accomplishments and contributions of the Pennsylvania State Grange.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND ENERGY STUDY CONFERENCE ELECTIONS

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, as former House chairman of the Environmental and Energy Study Conference, I should like to announce the reelection this morning of our colleagues, BOB WISE and JAN MEYERS, as House chairman and vice chair of the study conference for the 102d Congress.

Senators JOHN MCCAIN and CHRIS DODD have been elected Senate chairman and vice chairman.

The officers were elected by the study conference's executive committee. The committee was elected earlier this week by the full study conference membership.

Those elected to serve on the executive committee for the House are Representatives ANTHONY C. BEILSON, BILL K. BREWSTER, GEORGE E. BROWN, JR., JIM COOPER, PETER A. DEFazio, HARRIS W. FAWELL, DEAN A. GALLO, STEVE GUNDERSON, SCOTT L. KLUG, JIM KOLBE, BOB LIVINGSTON, BILL LOWERY, JAN MEYERS, FRANK PALLONE, JR., GERRY E. STUDDS, MIKE SYNAR, CRAIG THOMAS, BOB WISE, RON WYDEN, and myself.

Those who will serve on the executive committee for the Senate are Senators JOHN H. CHAFFEE, CHRISTOPHER J. DODD, AL GORE, PATRICK LEAHY, JOHN MCCAIN, BOB PACKWOOD, and CLAIBORNE PELL.

The study conference is the largest legislative service organization in Congress, with a membership of more than 290 House Members and 90 Senators. The conference provides us with objective analysis of environmental, energy and natural resources issues and provides forums and briefings for Senators and House Members to discuss these issues with representatives of the administration, the science community and interest groups. The conference does not take political positions. It was founded in 1975.

The conference has become an even more vital resource to Congress than its founders could have imagined, as the issues have become increasingly complex and technical, and concerns have grown that human activities may be overwhelming some of the Earth's natural resources.

I congratulate the new study conference officers and, as an executive committee member and House chairman of the conference's Climate Study Group, look forward to assisting them in their efforts.

THE NATIONAL TRAINING CENTER FOR AFRO-AMERICAN MUSEUM PROFESSIONALS ACT

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the National Training Center for Afro-American Museum Professionals Act, a

measure to help train professionals in Afro-American history and culture for our Nation's museums.

Mr. Speaker, in legislation enacted in 1976, Congress first recognized that there is a gross underrepresentation of Afro-American museum professionals. In 1978, Congress passed legislation which established a national commission to develop plans for construction and operation of a museum.

The National Afro-American Museum and Cultural Center at Wilberforce, OH, opened to the public in April 1988. The museum has exceeded all expectations in the quality of exhibits and number of visitors. Moreover, this museum has one of the largest collections of Afro-American historical and cultural material in our Nation.

It was the intent of Congress to establish a training center and educational program at the museum. A paucity of Afro-American museum professionals in our Nation has resulted in the failure to preserve important Afro-American historical and cultural artifacts. While there are efforts underway to establish Afro-American museums in several other States, no institution in our Nation has a curriculum leading to a degree in Afro-American museum studies. By means of a contract with a consortium of institutions of higher education, a program of study leading to a graduate degree in Afro-American museum studies will be implemented at the training center.

The museum now seeks support from Congress for establishment of the training center. Congress intended that there be a Federal-State partnership to fund the museum, yet thus far the State of Ohio has assumed almost exclusive financial responsibility. The State of Ohio assumed this responsibility with the understanding, based on the original legislation, that Congress would provide financial support.

If the charge of the original legislation is to be met, the training center must be constructed. However, the State has gone as far as it can without Federal financial support. Completion of the second phase of construction is a prerequisite for implementation of the Museum Studies Program.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to keep in mind the original intent of Congress not only to build a museum, but also to establish a training center with an Afro-American Professional Museum Studies Program. The museum at Wilberforce is already a national treasure. With the establishment of the Museum Studies Program, a solid foundation will exist for the preservation of African-American heritage. I urge my colleagues to support this critical legislation.

PRESERVE FAIR TREATMENT FOR PUBLIC EMPLOYEE DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address an issue of great concern to employees of State and local governments across the United States, including

more than 11,000 employees of San Bernardino County.

Deposit insurance reform legislation is now moving in the House and the Senate. Legitimate concerns have been raised about the scope of Federal deposit insurance, and I agree that this issue should be examined carefully. But in our headlong rush to avert a crisis in the banking industry, and to distance ourselves from the taint of the savings and loan debacle, we must not damage those deserving small depositors who rely on Federal insurance.

Unless we act, employees of State and local governments throughout the United States will lose the protection of Federal deposit insurance on their employee savings plan, known as the section 457 plan. A 457 plan is a long-term, tax deferred savings plan like an IRA or a 401(k), but it is available only to employees of State and local governments. The plan allows employees to direct their investments to either mutual funds or to federally insured certificates of deposit and to shift those investments around as often as once a month. Ninety percent of the employees of San Bernardino County, CA, who use the 457 plan choose to invest in the federally insured certificates of deposit, instead of the higherpaying but riskier mutual funds.

When we passed FIRREA, the FDIC was charged with the responsibility of harmonizing its deposit insurance policies with those of the FSLIC. FSLIC permitted passthrough insurance of section 457 funds, FDIC did not. After review, FDIC concluded that it lacked legal authority to insure such accounts, and advised Congress that passthrough deposit insurance of section 457 plans would be terminated on January 29, 1992. At that time, FDIC stated that:

While there are no economic or policy reasons why the deposits of 457 plans should not be afforded the same passthrough insurance coverage that is provided for the deposits of most other trusted employee benefit plans, the FDIC has declined to insure such deposits on a passthrough basis because of a staff opinion . . . that the plain language of section 457 does not provide the participants in such plans with any ownership interests in the plan's deposits upon which passthrough insurance coverage could be based. If Congress were to amend the Internal Revenue Code, or enact some other statutory provision, to provide that 457 plan participants have ownership interests in the funds of such plans, a basis would exist for extending insurance coverage to plan participants.

The statement reflects the fact that, while legal ownership of 457 plans technically resides in the State or local government, in practice the State or local government holds a fiduciary relationship to the plan participant, as in other trusted employee benefit plans. FDIC's opinion was that Congress could act to protect passthrough insurance for the plans, merely by clarifying that fiduciary relationship in statute.

I do not advocate any actions which would increase the risk of the FDIC. The FDIC itself has clearly stated on several occasions that 457 plans deposits do not represent any risk to the deposit insurance fund. But Mr. Speaker, I am very concerned that, unless some attention is devoted to this issue now, it will not be corrected in time. Unless we act to extend

the date, or to provide permanent passthrough insurance, we will have broken our promise to State and local government employees across the country to provide deposit insurance for their retirement savings.

Last year my colleague, Mr. HUBBARD from Kentucky, held field hearings on 457 plans. He and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HYDE] both introduced bills last year to continue deposit insurance on section 457 plans. Mr. HUBBARD's bill was H.R. 5008, and Mr. HYDE's was H.R. 3721. In this Congress, we are just beginning to grapple with the proposals to reform the entire banking system. Many Members believe that deposit insurance reform could take place this year; others believe that the prospects for passage this year are remote. In either case, the clock is already ticking for 457 plan participants.

I encourage all of you to join me in preserving deposit insurance for employees of State and local governments.

AMERICANS AND TEXANS SALUTE OUR COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND OUR TROOPS

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I am always pleased and honored to present to my colleagues in Congress the accomplishments of my many fine constituents. Today, it is my distinct pleasure to tell you about the efforts recently made by several Americans who combined their individual hopes and prayers with those of millions of other Americans all desiring to reassure President Bush of their support for his decision to launch Desert Storm and to assure the men and women serving in the Persian Gulf of their support for their unrelenting efforts to end the tyranny of Saddam Hussein.

Like many great ideas, this one started small and grew quickly beyond all expectations. It started when a constituent of mine, Dr. W.N. "Bud" Walters from Willis, TX, determined there should be a special salute to President Bush recognizing his profound leadership in this time of national crisis. Dr. Walters asked his friend Peter Enns—who has a special way with words—to compose a special message which would fulfill Dr. Walters' goal of encouraging millions of Americans throughout the Nation to reflect on the President's leadership and to offer their prayers on his behalf.

Peter Enns went to work and wrote a Message In a Minute. The Message In a Minute proved to be so popular that ultimately over 1 million copies were printed and disbursed to over 10,000 churches. With the help of these churches, the Message In a Minute brochures eventually found their way into approximately 2.3 million American households. An instant success, the message was also recorded and played on many radio stations throughout the Nation. I would like to share this inspirational Message In a Minute with my colleagues.

President Bush and Commander in Chief, A man of compassion, you understand grief.

One nation united, in peace and in war,
The world respects us, as never before.
You've been tried as a leader, You were in control
You suffered a hit, and the war took its toll.
A young fighter pilot, God helped you survive.
"Mission accomplished," you came back alive.
You traveled the world, and the world knows your name.
Positions of power have taught you their game.
Years of experience have helped make you wise.
You've seen nations fall, and you've seen nations rise.
President Bush, we're proud of the way,
You made your decision, by stopping to pray,
To seek God's direction in doing what's right.
Before you committed our troops to the fight.
You had our support, as you stood against wrong,
And now we thank God that this war wasn't long.
We yearn for the day that all battles will cease,
And the nations of earth, live together in peace.

Realizing the astounding influence which the message had on millions of Americans, Dr. Walters sought a way to bring the message of love and hope from these many Americans to the American fighting force in the Middle East. With the help of Colonels Meridith Standley and Jim Ammerman of the Armed Forces Chaplain Board and Col. Richard Peterson, chaplain to Gen. Norman Schwarzkopf and his personal staff in Riyadh, Dr. Walters coordinated the efforts of many dedicated Americans to print, package, deliver, and distribute to over 280,000 American troops in Saudi Arabia a small booklet which was prepared to facilitate personal devotional reading, Bible study, and to serve as a reference book. The booklet, "This New Life," was written by Rev. Billy Joe Daugherty, pastor of the Victory Christian Center of Tulsa, OK. Reverend Daugherty is pastor to over 9,000 members of his non-denominational church which also includes a television outreach ministry which serves several States.

I realize Dr. Walter's efforts and those of his friends and associates did not occur in a vacuum and many other Americans also found ways in which they could show their support for the United States of America, President Bush, and the American troops and their families. However, good ideas and initiative always deserve recognition. I know my colleagues join me in congratulating Dr. Walters and his associates on a job well done.

OPPOSITION TO H.R. 5

HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to voice my strong opposition to a bill which would wreak havoc in the workplace and prove especially disastrous for small businesses.

H.R. 5, the striker replacement legislation, would upset the delicate negotiating balance between unions and management that has existed for more than 50 years under the National Labor Relations Act.

This bill takes the risk out of going on strike. It creates open season for any worker who wants to disrupt the workplace. It would encourage workers to press any demands, no matter how unreasonable, with the absolute certainty that they would be able to return to work at any time they pleased.

Businesses would be faced with three unappealing options. First, they could summarily capitulate to the strikers' demands. Second, businesses could attempt the almost impossible task of finding replacements who would be willing to work even though they knew they would be out on the street in short order. Third, the owners could choose to go out of business.

The striker replacement bill also brings the Federal Government into an area that it has wisely stayed out of up to this point. For 50 years, only recognized unions had the right to strike. This legislation extends the right to strike and the absolute right of return to the workers in any nonunionized business—from a mom-and-pop grocery to a small shoe store.

This legislation could be a death sentence for many small businesses, particularly in this uncertain economy. The bill is inequitable and unwise, and I urge my colleagues to vote against it.

TRIBUTE TO REV. CALVIN COOLIDGE BROWN

HON. JOE KOLTER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. KOLTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the United States House of Representatives to specifically honor and pay very special tribute to the Reverend Calvin Coolidge Brown of Beaver County, PA, who for 30 solid years has faithfully and steadfastly served God, his church, and our community in Beaver Falls, PA, in my Fourth Congressional District.

The Reverend Brown, who has joined in marriage more than 250 couples in Beaver County, and baptized or received by Christian experience more than 500 persons, has especially worked very hard on a great number of civic duties, responsibilities and local endeavors. But he has become most recently involved with his deep concern about community youth, whereas the Reverend Brown has assumed the important task of rooting out street drugs and corruption.

Born and raised in Mississippi—one of eight children—the Reverend Brown grew up on a 20-acre cotton, corn, and soybean farm, and later served 3 years in the U.S. Air Force before learning the trade of barbering and butchering.

The Reverend Brown later moved to Cleveland, drove a truck for 5 years, joined the Open Door Baptist Church and married the former Eva Johnson. Both Reverend Brown and his wife enrolled into a Baptist Seminary

of the Bible in preparation of proclaiming the Gospel.

In November 1960, the Reverend Brown received a call from Tabernacle Baptist Church in Beaver Falls to be the pastor, and currently continues to serve God and the community in that capacity.

Since his calling, he led the congregation in building a new sanctuary, breaking ground in 1971 and completing this house of God in 1973, with many additions added later.

But the Reverend Calvin Coolidge Brown is an exceptional groundbreaker in more ways than one. He was the first chaplain for the city of Beaver Falls and city council, and was the first black employee of the Economy Supermarket—now Foodland—where he helped keep the door open for additional black employees.

In 1966 and 1967, the Reverend Brown was recognized by the Beaver County Clergy Council for help in pastoring mental illness and other counseling. In 1967, 1968, and 1973, he accepted the invitation of the Pennsylvania Senate to serve as temporary chaplain. Reverend Brown, a member of the Kiwanis Club, received a special recognition award from the Civic Improvement League of Beaver County in 1969. In 1973, Reverend Brown was cited by the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for his outstanding community work and, in 1977, Reverend Brown was a guest of Richard Crenna, television star, on behalf of the American Cancer Society. In 1978 he received a special award from the Beaver Valley Service Club, and has worked long and hard with the Red Cross of Beaver County. He was also president of the local American Cancer Society for 8 years, where he was again recognized for special service.

Reverend Brown was a guest of Mrs. Jimmy Carter in Aliquippa, PA, during the Democratic Presidential Campaign in 1980.

In May, 1984, the Reverend Brown, received a call to render God's service to American servicemen in Germany, where he preached the Word. Twice in 1986, the Reverend Brown was favorably cited by local, State and Federal representatives of Beaver County for his overall work achieved in the county and State.

Currently, the Reverend Brown also serves as a commissioner on the Housing Authority of Beaver County and as vice chairman. He is also vice moderator of the Allegheny Union Baptist Association of the Beaver area.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today before the U.S. Congress to honor this man of God, Rev. Calvin Coolidge Brown, not only because of the many souls he has led to Christ to do His will, but also because of his many earthly services conducted on behalf of his community, his church and his fellow man for many, many years.

As Reverend Brown always says, "We can't park here, we must drive until the day is done." On behalf of 30 years of faithful service, I am truly proud to commend Reverend Brown before my colleagues here today.

**HONORING ALAN (ACE)
GREENBERG**

HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring your attention to the 10th anniversary of the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States. In celebration of that occasion, the committee will honor Alan (Ace) Greenberg, its chairman emeritus and most dedicated volunteer, on May 1, 1991, in New York City.

The Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States was created in order to bring recognition to, and discover the fate of, Raoul Wallenberg, a hero who saved the lives of approximately 100,000 Hungarian Jews during the Holocaust. To name a few of its outstanding accomplishments, the committee has funded five human rights fellowships, one Swedish fellowship, and published "A Hero For Our Time" and "Raoul Wallenberg's Children." The two publications have been used as an educational tool in schools and libraries to enlighten the young about Mr. Wallenberg's heroism.

Alan Greenberg began his association with the committee when he took part in a candlelight vigil in New York on January 17, 1983. Since that event, Ace has remained dedicated to its purpose. As chairman and CEO of the Bear Stearns Cos., Ace also is one of Wall Street's most respected leaders.

I should like to join my colleagues in extending all the best to Ace Greenberg and the Raoul Wallenberg Committee of the United States. It is my hope that the committee will continue its efforts to educate the public about one of the world's most extraordinary heroes and to investigate the details of his fate.

**THE FEDERAL RESEARCH AGEN-
CIES MINORITY SCHOLARSHIP
AND LOAN REPAYMENT PRO-
GRAM ACT**

HON. LOUIS STOKES

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, Congressman HOYER, Congressman TOWNS and I have joined together to introduce a bill which we believe will address the problem of recruitment and retention of senior scientists and administrators faced by our Federal research agencies. The bill is entitled the "Federal Research Agencies Minority Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program Act." The measure is intended to not only address the crisis that these institutions face with regard to senior scientists and administrators, but also to assist them in their efforts to increase minority representation in their work force.

The difficulties that Federal research agencies are experiencing in recruiting and retaining qualified scientists and top-level science administrators has been widely reported. Our distinguished colleague, the late Congressman

Silvio Conte had a measure pending, H.R. 3752, the Senior Biomedical Research Service Act, which would have addressed this issue. It is well known that NIH has an especially difficult time recruiting minorities for these positions. For example, at the end of December 1989, NIH had a total of 2,922 full- and part-time employees in positions rated GS-GM 13 and above. Of these, only 331—or 11 percent—were minorities; 155 were black and 37 Hispanic. The Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration [ADAMHA] and the Centers for Disease Control [CDC] have similarly dismal statistics.

The underrepresentation of minorities is particularly acute in the highest levels. Of the 191 Senior Executive Service positions filled at the end of December 1989, only 5 positions were filled by blacks and none were filled by Hispanics. At the GS-GM 15 level, blacks held 22 of 521 positions; and Hispanics only held 11 of these positions. These dismal statistics have been virtually the same for the past 3 years, even though efforts have been made to attract more minorities into senior level positions.

The area of minority recruitment is an area that has been a major concern of the Labor/Health and Human Services/Education Appropriations Subcommittee, on which Mr. HOYER and I serve. As a result of our efforts, in its fiscal year 1991 appropriations report, the committee directed these research agencies to establish a program to recruit minorities into their various career fields. However, the current statutory authorities would somewhat restrict them in carrying out this mandate.

Therefore, my colleagues and I are introducing this bill to enable NIH, ADAMHA, and CDC to take a more direct role in recruiting and retaining minorities into their work force. In essence, the institutions would be able to select and train minorities for its future work force in much the same way that the military selects and trains its future officers through the ROTC Program. The Federal Research Agencies Minority Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program is modeled after the highly regarded Undergraduate Scholar Program which I initiated at the Central Intelligence Agency and the National Security Agency.

The bill calls for a nationwide competition to be held to select qualified minority candidates to enter into an agreement to work at NIH, ADAMHA, and CDC in exchange for up to \$10,000 in undergraduate scholarship aid per year. These students would also receive on-the-job training at the agencies during their off-terms. This would allow the students to gain work experience, learn about the career fields available, and establish mentor relationships with the agency's senior level administrators.

The bill would also enable these agencies to meet its need for minority clinical researchers by forgiving up to \$20,000 of their educational debt in exchange for a commitment of employment service to the agency.

These programs do not require substantial new resources. NIH, ADAMHA and CDC can accommodate 25, 10, and 5 students respectively per year at a cost of approximately \$1 million. The loan forgiveness program will cost no more than \$1 million in fiscal year 1992. The Government will recoup its investment

through the contributions these individuals will make during their service to the agencies. Given both the shortage of scientists and science administrators who will make a commitment to Federal service and the changing demographics of our Nation, this is an investment for the future that we cannot afford not to make.

Original cosponsors for the Federal Research Agencies Minority Scholarship and Loan Repayment Program Act are LOUIS STOKES of Ohio, STENY HOYER of Maryland, and EDOLPHUS TOWNS of New York.

**RIALTO UNIFIED SCHOOL
DISTRICT**

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, the Rialto Unified School District, in my California congressional district, will celebrate its 100th anniversary on April 24, 1991. The school district's motto: "Youth: Our Most Valuable Resource" is reflected in the dedication of the many people in the district involved in the crucial enterprise of educating our community's youth.

On April 9, 1891, the Rialto School District was created from a part of the Brooke School District. Three years earlier, recognizing the growth in the area and the need for a school sited in Rialto, a bond election was held and voters approved \$6,000 for the construction of one or more schools in Rialto.

By 1906, the schools in Rialto were already crowded, and voters approved \$18,000 for the construction of an eight-room schoolhouse. As early as the turn of the century, voters in Rialto were recognizing the integral role their schools played in the community. Today, the school district continues to encourage the active participation and support of parents and the community, recognizing that cooperative efforts assure high quality education.

The last of the 1940's saw the beginning of growth in Rialto. The first new school buildings in 28 years were completed. From 1951 through 1964, 10 new schools were completed. On July 1, 1964, the school district officially united, and Eisenhower High School and Rialto Junior High became a part of the new district.

Rialto's population currently stands in the 70,000-plus range. The present K through 12 population is approximately 19,990; the projection is for 25,000 by the mid-1990's. Rapid growth in the city presents all the problems associated with growth, and the unified school district is involved in the need for bond issues and continued school construction. And yet, the dedicated men and women of the Rialto Unified School District continue to fulfill its mission: "To maximize student academic, social, and cultural development so that graduates can apply acquired knowledge and skills to live meaningful and productive lives."

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing 100 years of significant accomplishments by the Rialto Unified School District.

**MODIFIED FINAL JUDGMENT:
HAMSTRINGING U.S. COMPETITIVENESS**

HON. JOE BARTON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. BARTON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, an article in the April 6, edition of the Dallas Morning News announced Rockwell International Corp.'s plans to sell its Network Transmissions Systems Division, a unit which supplies fiber optic, microwave and other products to, among other customers, local telephone companies. Rockwell officials have apparently decided that this division could perform better if it is aligned with a major telecommunications company.

Unfortunately, the Modification of Final Judgment, enforced by the Federal District Court overseeing the AT&T divestiture, broadly prohibits the Bell companies from manufacturing in the United States. Therefore, the seven Bell companies—who comprise 60 percent of the U.S. telecommunications industry's capital resources—are prohibited from acquiring this manufacturing unit from Rockwell, even though it might make perfect business sense for any one of the seven companies to seek such an affiliation.

In contrast, foreign firms are free to enter U.S. telecommunications equipment manufacturing markets. In fact, almost every major foreign player has entered the U.S. market. In the Morning News article, three of the four major competitors of Rockwell in the United States were identified to be foreign companies.

Mr. Speaker, I have cosponsored H.R. 1523, a bill introduced by my colleague, Mr. OXLEY of Ohio, which would permit the Bell Companies to perform research, develop and manufacture telecommunications equipment, and customer premises equipment, subject to specific safeguards. It would be doubly ironic for U.S. competitiveness if our Nations telecommunications policy prevented each of the seven U.S. based Bell companies from affiliating with the to-be-sold Rockwell unit and the ultimate acquirer turns out to be a foreign company.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that this article from the April 6 edition of the Dallas Morning News appear in the RECORD.

[From the Dallas Morning News, Apr. 6, 1991]

ROCKWELL PLANS TO SELL DIVISION

(By Jim Mitchell)

Rockwell International Corp. plans to sell its Network Transmission Systems Division, a unit that represents a major share of Rockwell's telecommunications business and its Dallas-area operations.

Rockwell's chief operating officer, Kent M. Black, said substantial changes in the commercial telecommunications marketplace prompted the decision to divest the division, which supplies fiber optic, microwave and other products to long distance and local telephone companies.

Across the industry, such equipment sales to domestic long-distance telephone companies has slowed after enjoying a growth surge soon after the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in 1984.

About 2,700 of Network Transmission Systems' 3,600 workers are in Richardson. The rest are in Longview; El Paso; San Jose, Calif.; Nogales, Mexico, and Georgetown, Ontario.

Overall, Rockwell employs about 6,000 in the Dallas-Fort Worth area. The proposed sale does not affect Rockwell's defense operation, with about 2,300 workers in the Dallas area.

No employees are to lose their jobs as a result of planned divestiture, Mr. Black said. Rockwell intends to sell the division as a whole.

"This (decision to sell the unit) has no real short-term significance," Mr. Black said. "There will be no layoffs as a result of this action."

The Network Transmission Systems Division recorded about \$500 million in annual sales or more than half of the \$851 million generated by Rockwell's telecommunications operations in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1990.

Mr. Black said the Network Transmission Systems Division has been profitable. But based on trends within the industry, Rockwell officials decided the division could do better if it aligned with a major telecommunications company "than under our ownership."

Despite its size, Rockwell's Network Transmission Systems operation contributed about 10 percent of the \$5 billion in sales from Rockwell's electronics sector and about 4 percent of Rockwell's \$12.3 billion in overall sales during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1990. The electronics sector also includes industrial automation, avionics and defense electronics businesses.

"It was a decision we thought through for a considerable length of time," Mr. Black said. "And (we) concluded that... with changes in the marketplace, it was in the best interests of Rockwell, Rockwell shareholders and Rockwell employees to sell this unit at this time."

The company has hired Wall Street adviser Dillon, Read & Co. to market the division and hopes to complete the sale by the end of the year, Mr. Black said. Major competitors of the Network Transmission Systems Division include Northern Telecom Inc., American Telephone & Telegraph Co., Ericsson and Fujitsu.

Rockwell chairman Donald R. Beall said sale of the division will "help us achieve our goals for long-term growth in earnings per share, and return on equity by allowing us to focus further resources on continued strengthening and growth in our business and other actions to enhance shareholder value."

One of the nation's largest defense and commercial electronics companies with about 100,000 employees, Rockwell has posted mixed financial results in recent months.

In the 1990 fiscal year, Rockwell earned \$624.3 million or \$2.56 a share on revenues of \$12.3 billion. Several sectors of the company's business, including defense electronics and automotive electronics, have been under pressure.

Rockwell stock, traded on the New York Stock Exchange, closed down 1, closing at 26 1/2 on volume of 305,000 shares.

Mr. Beall said the company, which will report second-quarter earnings in mid-April, likely "somewhat below" the 70 cents a share the company earned during the second quarter of the 1990 fiscal year.

**RECOGNITION OF LT. COL.
LINWARD APPLING**

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, an outstanding soldier who has led the ROTC unit at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, MO, retires from active duty June 1, 1991. Since Lt. Col. Linward Appling assumed his duties as a professor of military science at Lincoln University in 1985, the ROTC unit has won numerous competitive awards and has become a leading provider within our State of 2d lieutenants for the U.S. Army, both Active and Reserve. Lieutenant Colonel Appling ends a most remarkable career. Lieutenant Colonel Appling was born in Roberta, GA, and is a 1961 graduate of Crawford County High School. He entered the Army in 1961 as a private and spent his first 9 years in the service as a noncommissioned officer. In 1970, he received a BA degree in social science, with emphasis in business, from Coker College, Hartsville, SC, and in 1975, an MA degree in political science, with emphasis in public and health care administration, from Wichita State University, Wichita, KS. His initial assignment as an officer was with the 4th Battalion, 10th Infantry, Fort William D. Davis, Republic of Panama, where he served as platoon leader, company executive officer, assistant operation officer [S-3], and company commander. In 1971, he returned to Vietnam for his second tour of duty and served as a reconnaissance platoon leader and company commander in the T Infantry (Air Mobile), S Airborne Division. Subsequent assignments include company commander at Fort Jackson, SC, the armor officers' advanced course at Fort Knox, KY, assistant professor of military science at Wichita State University, Wichita, KS, organizational effectiveness/organizational development staff officer, battalion operations officer [S-3], and executive officer with the 193d Light Infantry Brigade, Fort Clayton, Republic of Panama, and as the J-1 for the Joint Special Operation Support Element and the Deputy Adjutant General of the U.S. Readiness Command, MacDill Air Force Base, Tampa, FL.

Lieutenant Colonel Appling's military education includes the Infantry Officers' Candidate School, 1969; Airborne School, 1975; armor officers' advanced course, 1978; Command and General Staff College, 1978; the organizational effectiveness/organizational development staff course, 1982, the Armed Forces Staff College, 1982; Military Personnel Officers' School, 1985; and the Armed Forces defense computer science course.

His awards include the Bronze Star Medal, the Defense Meritorious Service Medal, the Air Medal, the Army Commendation Medal—three awards—the Army Good Conduct Medal, the National Defense Service Medal, the Vietnam Service Medal—two awards—and several theater and service medals. He wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge and the U.S. and Korean Parachutist Badges.

He and his daughter, Linda, reside in Jefferson City, MO, and I am pleased that he will remain a resident of Jefferson City, MO, on

the faculty at Lincoln University. He will head the Participants Training Program there. I know that the other Members join me in wishing Lieutenant Colonel Appling the best in the days ahead. He retires with the satisfaction of having contributed immeasurably not only to the U.S. Army during his years of service, but also with the satisfaction of having been an inspiration to Army leaders of the future.

INTRODUCTION OF WHITE SANDS FAIR COMPENSATION ACT OF 1991

HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, today I am reintroducing the White Sands Fair Compensation Act, which would authorize \$17.5 million to individuals who lost their land or mining claims to the U.S. Government for the establishment of White Sands Missile Range during World War II.

During the last session of Congress we were successful in getting the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Governmental Relations to conduct a hearing on this legislative matter.

This legislation establishes a seven-member commission which will evaluate the claims submitted by owners related to the taking of their property and make payments to those claimants not fully compensated. In evaluating claims, the Commission would determine the value the property had in 1975 when the U.S. Government permanently took the lands comprising White Sands Missile Range based on established precedents for the value of similar real estate in New Mexico. Priority consideration would be given to the claims of ranchers and miners who owned property continuously between 1941 and 1975.

To gain a broader understanding of the plight these individuals have undergone over nearly half a century, one must go back to the international strife that plagued this country of united Americans during World War II. Most Americans were asked to sacrifice for the great causes this nation fought for.

The ranchers and miners affected by this legislation are just a few of the many patriotic individuals who made great sacrifices for this country. All of these fine people gave up their lands, their livelihood and their homes to the U.S. Government which pledged that these ranchers and miners would be returned their property once World War II ended. The productive land these people gave up was ultimately used to develop and detonate the most destructive weapon known to mankind the atomic bomb. Nearly 45 years after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and after the rebuilding of Japan and Europe, and after a bill authorizing the compensation of Japanese-Americans interned in American prisons during World War II, these ranchers and miners are still trying to rebuild their lives and salvage what is left of the future. In a real sense, the destruction of World War II has never ended for these individuals and their families and it is ironic that a nation which can establish a Marshall plan

to rebuild Europe has failed to adequately compensate its own citizens.

The Aleutian and Pribilof Islands Restitution Act, title II of Public Law 100-383, provides a precedent for compensation of these White Sands ranchers and miners.

When the Japanese attacked the two westernmost Aleutian Islands during World War II, the U.S. military evacuated about 900 Aleuts from the Pribilof Islands and from many islands in the Aleutian chain. Though this action was militarily justified, the Aleuts were treated poorly during the relocation period. When the Aleuts returned to their villages after the war, they were confronted with wartime destruction, much of which was done by U.S. military personnel.

In Public Law 100-383, Congress stated:

The United States has not compensated the Aleuts adequately for the conversion or destruction of personal property, and the conversion or destruction of community property caused by the United States military occupation of Aleut villages during World War II. There is no remedy for the injustices suffered by the Aleuts during World War II except an act of Congress providing appropriate compensation for those losses which are attributable to the conduct of United States forces and other officials and employees of the United States.

If this same standard were used for the White Sands ranchers and miners, it would allow them to be compensated for public domain lands included in the ranch and mining units, as this is an established precedent for ranch valuation in New Mexico.

I have introduced this bill as remedy for the 150 or so ranching families who were displaced by the creation of the White Sands Missile Range. This legislation would be a significant step in the process of bringing an end to this controversy. This bill is the result of an intensive study and consultation with the ranchers and miners, their families, individuals of the New Mexico Cattle Growers Association and the range management specialists at New Mexico State University.

TO PUT TEETH INTO THEIR WORDS

HON. MICHAEL G. OXLEY

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. OXLEY. Mr. Speaker, I commend to the attention of my colleagues a recent article written by columnist and scholar Ben Wattenberg regarding the hypocrisy demonstrated by certain of the critics of the President's Persian Gulf policies.

The sniping we have heard from some Members of Congress is just that—risk-free armchair quarterbacking from politicians who vigorously opposed U.S. military action when the President needed their support the most.

I urge my colleagues' attention to this article.

TO PUT TEETH INTO THEIR WORDS

Some leading Democrats and liberals have said they were shocked, dismayed and distressed that President Bush did not help the Kurds in their moment of military agony.

They say we should do something now. Fair enough.

But lest the waves of hypocrisy climb dangerously toward nostril-level, there are some questions that should be asked of Democrats and liberals. Answers may yield a serious and sustainable American policy.

Question: Are Dem/liberals in favor of intervening in civil wars?

In Vietnam, they were not. Not intervening in a civil war was offered as the prime reason for opposition. We were told that America should abstain even when the bad-guy side in a civil war was communist, expansionist and backed by our nuclear-tipped adversary, the Soviet Union.

In Nicaragua, ditto. Moreover, this time the conflict was "in our back yard." But the Dem/lib line was that civil wars were out of bounds for America.

Question: Are liberals prepared to use force?

Liberals made the Democratic Party the Dove Party. They opposed use of force under almost any circumstance. Iraq's invasion of Kuwait was cross-border aggression, a sin of the first magnitude, without ambiguities of "internal affairs" that come with civil wars. Liberals said: Thou Shalt Not Use Force. And so, when the president asked for congressional approval to blast Iraq out of Kuwait, two-thirds of the Democrats voted no.

Question: If Mr. Bush had helped the Kurds militarily, would liberals have said, "Kurdistan is another Vietnam?"

If we had grounded Saddam's helicopters, wouldn't he have used artillery and tanks against the Kurds? If we then pounded Saddam's artillery and tanks, wouldn't he have likely used ground troops against the Kurds? What then? Escalation, in order to prevail.

How would liberals have responded? Because many of the same players said that (a) Nicaragua, (b) Angola, (c) Kuwait, and (d) El Salvador "was another Vietnam," it is likely that if involvement in Kurdistan had lasted a while, it too would have been Vietnamized by liberals.

Question: Why don't the critical Democrats put their money where their mouths are? If they did, they would help their party, their country and the world. A "sense of the Congress" resolution, if passed with a majority of Democrats, could help rescue the current tragic situation.

The resolution should formalize the logical results of current liberal rhetoric. It could say that America made a mistake in not helping the Kurds earlier. It could say that the United Nations should do the job. (The letter to the president circulated by Rep. Stephen Solarz, New York Democrat, is a wise first step.) In the event the United Nations does not act with sufficient force (alas, likely), the resolution should seek allied support.

It should say America should now help the Kurds, with low-casualty military action if necessary, in order to halt potential genocide and to achieve Kurdish autonomy within an Iraqi federal democracy. And it should say we will not betray the brave Kurds if the going gets tough.

Such a resolution would resonate everywhere. It need not announce in a rub-noses-in-it manner that liberals have recanted. But its implication would be clear. It would mean that in the post-Cold War world, liberals and Democrats are prepared to selectively support the good guys in civil wars.

Upon what principle could such a resolution be based? That America is the only superpower, that superpowers have unique responsibilities and can act unilaterally.

What might Mr. Bush do with such a resolution?

He would have to seriously rethink his policy regarding the Kurdish situation. He says we shouldn't get bogged down in a civil war. That is reasonable; after all, he knows that if it happened, America could be split apart again in hawk-dove discord, as in Vietnam and Nicaragua.

But if liberals were seriously supportive, new possibilities would emerge. In fact, America could move with dispatch toward creating a new world order.

LOSING THE UDALL LEGEND

HON. ANDREW JACOBS, JR.

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, eloquent David Rhon wrote this Indianapolis News editorial. Good for him.

The song says "From this valley they say you are going * * *"

We might well say to MO, "From this hill they say you are going. We shall miss your bright eyes (sic) and sweet smile."

I don't believe it extravagant to suggest that MO UDALL is the closest thing to Lincoln since Lincoln.

How sad it is that America has been denied his Presidency.

[From the Indianapolis News, Apr. 17, 1991]

LOSING THE UDALL LEGEND

In the 1976 Democratic presidential primary, Oklahoma's Sen. Fred Harris, something of a political populist, quipped that he lost his bid for the presidency because his supporters, the little people, were too short to reach the voting lever.

Harris, however, siphoned off enough votes in four primaries—New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Michigan—to deny Rep. Morris "Mo" Udall, D-Ariz., the nomination. Jimmy Carter was the winner, and the rest, as they say, is history.

It is hard to say what would have happened had Udall been the nominee instead of Carter.

But one can argue that Udall is one of the most capable politicians never to have been president. He is certainly one of the funniest.

He even made fun of his glass eye, describing himself as a "one-eyed Mormon Democrat from conservative Arizona—and you can't have a higher handicap than that."

Campaigning the depressed Farm Belt during the presidential primary, he would rhetorically ask his rural farm audiences if they knew the difference between a pigeon and an Iowa farmer. "The pigeon," he explained, "can still make a deposit on a tractor."

Udall narrowly failed to become the first candidate since James Garfield to go directly from the House of Representatives to the White House. Nevertheless, in three decades on Capitol Hill he accomplished about as much as anyone, authoring the Alaska lands act, the strip mining reclamation act, the nuclear waste act, the federal wilderness act and the campaign reform act of 1974. He also authored a delightful book titled "Too Funny to Be President".

Now comes word that Udall, who has been suffering from Parkinson's disease and who was injured in a fall last January, probably is resigning his House seat.

Rep. George Miller, D-Calif., remarked on hearing the news, "Mo" Udall is one of the

legends in Congress. The guy's a hero to all of us who came after him. If he leaves, it will be a major, major loss."

As columnist George Will once observed, "All wit rests on a cheerful awareness of life's incongruities. It is a gentling awareness, and no politician without it should be allowed near power."

By that measure alone, Morris K. Udall should have been in the White House, but has served the nation admirably in Congress.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEDICAL STAFF OF THE SAN DIEGO NAVAL HOSPITAL

HON. RANDY "DUKE" CUNNINGHAM

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the fine medical staff of the Naval Hospital in San Diego, California. As many of my colleagues are aware, I had an accident which required immediate medical attention. I was extremely fortunate to be able to be taken to Naval Hospital San Diego.

My first weeks in Congress were tumultuous. In the midst of the wrenching debate over authorizing the war in the Persian Gulf and setting up my Washington and San Diego offices, I suffered an eye injury which threatened my vision. I was rushed from the San Diego Airport to Naval Hospital and almost immediately into surgery.

Due to the exceptional skill and professionalism of the Ophthalmology Department, my vision was saved in that eye. For that, I am exceedingly grateful to the men and women of San Diego Naval Hospital. In particular, I wish to express my appreciation to the following individuals:

CAPT John Sutphin, MC, USN, Chairman of the Ophthalmology Department.

CDR Larry Sutton, MC, USN, Anesthesiology.

LCDR Steve Morrow, MC, USN, Anesthesiology.

LT Anita Kraft, MC, USN, Anesthesiology.

LCDR Kelly Keefe, MC, USN, Surgeon.

LCDR Kathryn Steuernagel, NC, USN, O.R. Nurse.

HM2 Martin Deleon, Scrub Techs.

HM2 Michael Messer, Scrub Techs.

LTJG Kathleen Vidal, 4E Ward.

ENS Mary Strom, 4E Ward.

ENS Wanda Sadowy, 4E Ward.

ENS Patricia Paulson, 4E Ward.

RN Janet Harrison, 4E Ward.

RN Hazel Burman, 4E Ward.

HM3 Virgelo Buscagan, 4E Ward.

HM3 Cynthia Freston, 4E Ward.

HN Theresa Lamb, 4E Ward.

HN Andrew Barker, 4E Ward.

HN Gen Corpuz, 4E Ward.

HM3 Michael Cain, Eye Clinic.

LT Gary Tanner, Eye Clinic.

Mr. Speaker, at a time when our service men and women are returning from the Persian Gulf, it is comforting to know that our military health care providers are dedicated and professional. I know my colleagues join me in saluting the men and women of San Diego Naval Hospital for their outstanding service and commitment.

A TRIBUTE TO CHRIS SEEGER

HON. WALLY HERGER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. HERGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my colleagues join with me in paying tribute to a truly exceptional senior staff member, Christopher C. Seeger. After 20 years of loyal, dedicated service on Capitol Hill, Chris is preparing to return to the private sector.

I personally owe Chris my continued gratitude for the invaluable help he provided to me when I first was elected to the House in 1986. As Chief of Staff to Congressman Norman Shumway, Chris offered wise counsel and invaluable assistance in helping me assemble a staff, organize my office, and acclimate to the ways of Congress and the Nation's Capital. I have continued to depend upon Chris through the years, and want him to know that I consider him a trusted and loyal friend.

Chris enjoys the well-deserved respect and friendship of many members, most especially those in the California delegation. From his earliest days on the Hill, as legislative assistant to Representative Charles Teague, Chris has demonstrated outstanding leadership skills. When newly-elected Representative William M. Ketchum of California was sworn into office in 1973, Chris assumed command of the Ketchum organization, serving as Administrative Assistant and organizing an effective, enthusiastic congressional "team."

Following the untimely death of Bill Ketchum in June 1978, Chris was appointed Administrator of the vacant congressional district by the Clerk of the House. For the remainder of the year, he and a small staff served the interests of California's 18th Congressional District in an exemplary manner.

After the 1978 election, Chris was recruited by my friend and colleague, former Representative Norman D. Shumway, to be his Chief of Staff. Norm was fond of saying that those of us on this side of the aisle would do well to emulate the slogan of that rental car company: "We Try Harder." Chris demonstrated his own grasp of that premise, as well as his exceptional abilities as an administrator and manager. He developed a staff which was highly motivated, professional, capable, and loyal. In fact, Chris' track record with staffing speaks volumes for his success: throughout his tenure, he has experienced very little turnover in senior positions. Equally telling is the fact that staff members who have left to further their educations, advance their careers, or begin families continue to solicit Chris' advice and guidance. Past and present staff consider Chris a mentor as well as a friend, and that sentiment is not limited to those who worked directly with or for him.

One need only spend a short time with Chris to understand the secret of his winning ways with people. From the moment he arrives each day, he treats all those who cross his path with kindness and respect. He takes the time to learn their names and interests and to inquire about their families and friends.

Countless Hill employees, be they house-keeping personnel, garage attendants, Capitol

Hill police, committee or personal staff members, have stories to tell concerning Chris Seeger's personal thoughtfulness, concern and assistance, especially in time of need. On the wall of his office hangs a framed reminder of the philosophy he embodies so well: The most important word in the English language is "we," the least important word is "I."

While our colleague, Norm Shumway, retired last year, Chris has continued to apply his convictions effectively. For the past 4 months, he has paved the way for Norm's successor, Representative JOHN T. DOOLITTLE. I know that Chris' knowledge and experience have been invaluable to JOHN during the opening days of his congressional career, and that an excellent new organization stands ready to fill the void when Chris departs as a result.

No one even distantly acquainted with Chris will be surprised to learn that, prior to coming to the Hill, Chris served with distinction for 6 years as a U.S. Air Force officer. He was released as a captain in 1971 following a tour in Vietnam which earned him the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with six oak leaf clusters, and the Air Force Commendation Medal.

Now, Chris will utilize his military discipline, leadership experience, legislative knowledge and personal charisma to meet a new and exciting challenge. As vice president and legislative liaison for United Services Automobile Association (USAA), Chris will establish the prestigious San Antonio-based company's Washington office. While he will be off the Hill, I am certain he will be neither gone nor forgotten. He has too many friends on the Hill for the former loss to occur, and he has left too strong a mark to permit the latter.

Chris Seeger personifies the very finest human qualities, professionally and personally. He understands that actions speak much more loudly than words, and Chris Seeger's actions are those of a decent man, a dedicated public servant, and a committed citizen. All those who are privileged to know him and work with him, now and in the future, will benefit from the experience. I know that my colleagues will be pleased to join with me in expressing congratulations and commendation on a job well done, and in extending every best wish to Chris and his wife, Kristin, as they pursue new goals.

MATHEWS COUNTY, VA

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent Mathews County, VA, and to congratulate the county on its bicentennial. The act of the Virginia General Assembly which created the county became effective on May 1, 1791, and the county will conclude its bicentennial celebration on May 1 of this year. Therefore, I am pleased to include in the RECORD today a copy of a statement prepared by the county's unofficial historian, Mr. J. Martin Diggs, which discusses Mathews fine heritage.

MATHEWS COUNTY, VIRGINIA—200 Years Old

(By J. Martin Diggs)

In 1790 some residents of that portion of Gloucester County, Virginia lying between the North River and Chesapeake Bay petitioned the Virginia General Assembly to create a new county by separating this area from Gloucester. The area in question also embraced Kingston Parish. An act was passed by the General Assembly in December 1790. The borders of the newly created county did not exactly follow parish lines but rather natural geographic lines. The act became effective May 1, 1791 and the newly created county was named for Thomas Mathews, Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Bicentennial celebrations have been going on in Mathews since November 1990, the two hundredth anniversary of the presentation of the petition to the Virginia General Assembly. Celebrations will culminate with a mammoth birthday party being planned for May 1, 1991.

Some of the folk who have left indelible marks on state and national history had roots in Mathews County. Bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and almost surrounded by other tidal waters; Mobjack Bay, North River and Piankatank River it was natural that Mathews men would take to the water for a livelihood. This they have done not alone working the local waters but engaging in shipbuilding locally and in nearby ship yards. Many of the county's men have taken to the sea so that they have won the distinction that: "The sun never sets on Mathews men." In addition such individuals as General Robert E. Lee, President William Henry Harrison, Thomas Nelson, signer of the Declaration of Independence, had roots in Mathews. Over the years there have been many others in various activities who have left their imprint upon the state and the nation.

ALICIA CERVERA: THE QUEEN OF BRICKELL"

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today one of my constituents, Alicia Cervera, who recently was featured in the Miami Herald as a successful broker for condominiums in Downtown Miami's Brickell Avenue area. The article, "Queen of Brickell carves niche among the high-rises", tells her story:

When Alicia Cervera was growing up in Cuba and Peru, she dreamed of following in her mother's footsteps and becoming a builder, but the thought of becoming a queen never crossed her mind.

The exclusive broker for condominiums in the Brickell area, Cervera has been dubbed the "Queen of Brickell" by friends and clients.

The daughter of a Peruvian ambassador to Cuba and a developer, Cervera left Cuba for Miami in 1961 with her husband after he received political asylum from the Mexican government. She began researching the real estate market for friends who also were planning to move to Miami.

"When I arrived, many friends asked about property in Miami," said Cervera. "I got in-

volved in real estate as a favor to my friends. A couple of years later, I got my license.

In 1970, she started a real estate company bearing her name. Cervera Real Estate, which employs her husband and their three children, works exclusively in the high-rent Brickell area of downtown Miami and has become successful beyond her wildest dreams.

"We did much better than I thought we could," said Cervera, president and chief executive. "I didn't want to be this involved. It captured me. I just wanted to help friends and send my kids to school."

She has seen most of her dreams come true. Her daughters are both University of Miami graduates and her son is currently a student there.

One of her biggest coups was securing the sales agent job for the Brickell condominium Villa Regina. When giant developer Trammell Crow took over the property after real estate tycoon Nicholas Morley defaulted, the building was in need of an agent. Cervera was the logical replacement.

"Alicia was well known as the player on Brickell," said Trammell Crow area partner Chris Wheeler. "As the search for a replacement for Morley progressed, her name just kept coming up. We interviewed her and came away pleased."

Today, working with developer Ujo Colombo, Cervera Real Estate is trying to sell 147 units in a 40-story building called the Bristol. The residential building, planned for Brickell Avenue and Southeast 21st Street, will be the first construction project in the neighborhood since 1981.

Though the structure is not yet built, Cervera said she has deposits on 20 percent of the units.

Cervera represents such Brickell landmarks as the Atlantis, the Imperial and Harry Helmsley's 254-unit, \$60 million project, the Palace on Brickell. The buildings attract people from all over the world.

"In 1950, I went with my father for three years to New York and acted as his secretary," said Cervera. "I met all kinds of people, and it has helped me to deal with all the different nationalities. Your approach in selling has to be different to each nationality."

She credits her success to working directly with developers. Cervera believes that because she is in touch with the public every day, she has a better feel for customers' needs than developers do.

"I'm more aware if they want Jacuzzis and such," she said. "I'm also involved in advertising and do a lot of research and marketing for the developers."

Real estate is Cervera's hobby. During her free time, occasionally spent bike riding, she is constantly thinking of ways to sell her next project.

Cervera is enamored with Miami's ethnic and cultural mix.

"The other day, someone from Europe said that Miami is like St. Tropez for the Europeans," she said. "If that happens, I want to be there."

I am happy to pay tribute to Ms. Cervera by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. Ms. Cervera's story is typical of the many successful immigrants who have helped make America what it is today.

HON. EDWARD J. MARKEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Tufts University in Medford, MA and to commemorate Tuftonia's Day, 1991. The annual holiday was inspired by the Tufts fight song, "Tuftonia's Day," written by Elliot Wright Hayes, class of 1916. Tufts alumni and students all over the world will be celebrating with their alma mater on April 19. Tufts was founded in my district in 1852, and has been turning out the best and brightest ever since.

Our colleagues BILL RICHARDSON of New Mexico, class of 1970, and PETE DEFazio of Oregon, class of 1969, are testament to that fact. I am also proud to count three Tufts alumni among my current staff.

I grew up just a few miles away from Tufts, which I have always respected not only for its academic prowess but also for the intense loyalty that the students and alumni show their alma mater. I congratulate Tufts' president, Jean Mayer, the over 65,000 alumni of Tufts, and the 7,900 current students from all 50 States and 99 different countries on Tuftonia's Day, tomorrow.

I urge my colleagues to join with Tufts and all Tuftonians on this festive occasion, singing with vigor the song that inspired the holiday:

Steady and true, rush along Brown and Blue
Raise a mighty score today.
Fearless tear down the field and never yield!
Brown and Blue, Brown and Blue for aye!
Hammer them hard, boys, and break through
their guard,
That is the old Tuftonia's way.
And our glorious banner once again will
wave o'er Tuftonia's Day.
T-U-F-T-S, T-U-F-T-S, Hurrah! Hurrah! for
the dear old Brown and Blue.

Up on the Hill tonight all will be gay.
Victorious in the fight, we'll raise the stand-
ard of dear old Tufts to Glory!

Pile up a mighty score.
It's bound to soar.
Now one goal more!
Nothing can stop us; it's Tuftonia's Day.
Push it right through, boys, we're rooting for
you.

Now then smash their guard once more.
See, they are losing fast, their line can't
last!

Brown and Blue, boys, forevermore.
Right through the hole, lads, and make it a
goal in the good old fashioned way.
And we'll all turn out with a lusty shout to
honor Tuftonia's Day.

T-U-F-T-S, T-U-F-T-S, Hurrah! Hurrah! for
the dear old Brown and Blue.

Up on the Hill tonight all will be gay.
Victorious in the fight, we'll raise the stand-
ard of dear old Tufts to Glory!

Pile up a mighty score.
It's bound to soar.
Now one goal more!
Nothing can stop us; it's Tuftonia's Day.

—E.W. Hayes (Class of 1916).

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

**INTRODUCTION OF TWO BILLS TO
PROTECT THE ANTARCTIC ENVI-
RONMENT**

HON. WALTER B. JONES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. JONES of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing, along with other Members, two bills concerning environmental protection of Antarctica. One bill, the Antarctic Environmental Protection Act of 1991, addresses the serious problem of waste disposal and waste management at United States facilities in Antarctica. The other bill, the Antarctic Oil Spill Protection Act of 1991, provides needed protection against oil spills in Antarctica from United States vessels and facilities.

This is the second Congress I have introduced legislation to protect the Antarctic environment from man's wasteful practices. In the 101st Congress, I introduced, and the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported, H.R. 4210, the Antarctic Environmental Protection Act of 1990. Due to its wide sweep, that bill was referred to four committees in the House and not otherwise reported. This year, I am introducing two separate pieces of Antarctic legislation, divided along committee jurisdictional grounds, for more expedited consideration of these measures.

Both bills complement legislation introduced by our late, esteemed colleague, Silvio Conte, and signed into law by President Bush at the end of the 101st Congress. The Conte law, Public Law 101-594, prohibits United States citizens from engaging in any mineral resource activity in Antarctica, pending the entry into force for the United States of a new international agreement which will prohibit or indefinitely ban mining in Antarctica by all parties to the Antarctic Treaty. Public Law 101-594 also urges the Secretary of State to negotiate a new international agreement for Antarctica which provides the continent with comprehensive and permanent environmental protection from the potential hazards of mining as well as from other human activities on the ice.

The State Department is in the process of negotiating with other treaty parties a new environmental protocol to the Antarctic Treaty. The treaty parties themselves recognize that the existing system of agreements and nonbinding recommendations is inadequate to ensure comprehensive and binding environmental protection. The negotiations, called the XI special consultative meeting, were begun last November in Vina del Mar, Chile, and will continue, and hopefully conclude, in a meeting scheduled for Madrid, Spain, later this month.

On March 5, 1991, the three Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee subcommittees of jurisdiction conducted a joint oversight hearing on the status of the administration's negotiation of the environmental protocol. Mr. Curtis Bohlen, the Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans, International Environmental, and Scientific Affairs, briefed the subcommittees on the status of these negotiations. It was clear from this briefing that the treaty parties have made considerable progress on a draft protocol, but there is a long way to go on several key issues before consensus can be reached.

One of the remaining critical issues in the new protocol is how to resolve the impasse over mining. On the one hand, Australia, France, and New Zealand, among a large number of other treaty parties, are urging a permanent prohibition on mining in Antarctica. On the other end of the spectrum, the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan appear to be continuing to support the convention on the regulation of Antarctic mineral resource activities, or CRAMRA. CRAMRA was negotiated in 1988, but has not entered into force due to the second thoughts of a growing number of parties over the prospect of mining in Antarctica.

The United States signed CRAMRA, but the President has wisely not submitted the convention to the Senate for its advice and consent. Both the Conte law and the Gore resolution—also enacted into law last year, Public Law 101-620—make clear Congress' opinion that CRAMRA does not provide adequate environmental protection for Antarctica, and, indeed, could promote the wrong type of commercial activities in Antarctica. I urge the President and the Secretary of State to negotiate a strong provision in the protocol consistent with the Conte law's call for a permanent prohibition or indefinite ban on mining. If the United States would exercise much-needed leadership on this question, I am confident the few remaining parties who support CRAMRA can be persuaded to adopt this more rational point of view.

Once the minerals question is resolved, the parties can turn their attention to the more immediate and critical problems of waste management, marine pollution, environmental impact assessment procedures, and conservation of Antarctic fauna and flora. It is these critical problems that my bills address. I have introduced these bills for two reasons—one, to indicate my views about the types of provisions and standards that should be included in the new protocol, and two, to serve as the basis for domestic implementing legislation. If the protocol negotiations collapse, or the impasse over mining remains, it may be necessary for the United States and other Nations to enact separate legislation regulating the activities of their citizens in Antarctica. The message is clear to the administration—do the right thing for Antarctica now, or we will have to correct the mistakes later.

The Antarctic Environmental Protection Act of 1991 amends the Antarctic Conservation Act of 1978. This law has not been amended and updated since its original passage. But, a lot has transpired since 1978. The world is more conscious of the need to keep Antarctica in its relatively pristine state so that the continent can be used as a platform for valuable scientific research. Once the continent is polluted, important work on detecting and monitoring global climate change will be tainted, too. We also need to develop and implement a new philosophy on bringing material to Antarctica so that waste in and from Antarctica can be reduced accordingly. We also have to protect Antarctica from the hazards of oil spills. Recent accidents have shown the need to take more care with the transportation of fuel oil, because once the oil is spilled, it is nearly impossible to remove from the ice.

The United States Antarctic Program [USAP] and the Antarctic Conservation Act are administered primarily by the National Science Foundation [NSF]. I, among other Members of Congress, have been critical in the past of NSF's administration of the USAP. Protection of the environment has taken a back seat to the pursuit of research, establishment of bases, and logistical support for scientific research. The USAP's support of Antarctic research is important, but it cannot succeed if the underlying environment is contaminated with waste, oil, open burning, and landfills.

I am pleased that the NSF is beginning to take seriously the need to have good environmental practices in Antarctica. But, the proof of this new-found interest is not yet in. NSF's efforts are based on 1978 legislation which is outdated and needs, in my opinion, amending to address the current range of environmental issues. NSF's efforts are also largely voluntary and may not be binding on all participants in the USAP, including other Government agencies as well as private citizens and private tour operations. To carry out the provisions of the new protocol and to make sure that the Antarctic Conservation Act is binding on all United States citizens in Antarctica, amendments to the act are needed.

More specifically, the Antarctic Environmental Protection Act would regulate waste disposal practices at United States bases in Antarctica; require the cleanup of past dump sites; prohibit the discharge of plastics, other garbage, and hazardous substances from United States vessels; require the designation of new specially protected areas; confirm the application of the National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] to Federal activities in Antarctica; and augment the civil penalties in the act and make them available for the protection of Antarctic resources and the conduct of environmental education and training programs. To ensure that NSF takes into account U.S. standards and laws and receives the benefit of other agencies' expertise, my bill requires the Environmental Protection Agency to assist NSF in the development of waste management regulations, the Coast Guard to regulate vessel sources of pollution, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to administer an environmental monitoring program. The bill also authorizes needed appropriations for NSF, the Coast Guard, and NOAA for fiscal years 1992 and 1993.

The second bill, the Antarctic Oil Spill Protection Act of 1991, amends the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, Public Law 101-380, to apply its key principles to United States activities in Antarctica. I have adapted the provisions of the Oil Pollution Act to apply to the unique physical and legal circumstances of Antarctica. My bill prohibits the discharge of oil in Antarctica by any United States citizen or vessel and requires persons who do discharge oil to remove the oil, restore the affected environment, and compensate injured third parties. The Coast Guard, which is the U.S. expert on oil spills, is charged with administering the act, and can assess civil penalties for violations of the act's requirements. The civil penalties so collected will be deposited in a trust fund and used to help protect specially protected areas and provide training and environmental education to persons visiting Antarctica.

The Coast Guard is also authorized to require and approve oil spill response plans from United States vessels that pose a threat of discharging oil into the Antarctic environment, and to ensure that these vessels have evidence of financial responsibility in an amount sufficient to undertake their potential liability under this act. Further, the bill directs the Coast Guard to undertake a study of the safety of United States and other vessels subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to make sure the vessels can navigate safely in Antarctic waters and that United States citizens traveling on these vessels are safe. I am concerned that, with an increasing number of United States tourists visiting Antarctica by ship, the vessels that carry them should be safe to operate in this harsh environment.

I urge my colleagues to support these Antarctic environmental protection measures. When the time comes, I will urge their passage.

TRIBUTE TO EDWARD M. SWEENEY

HON. FRANK J. GUARINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. GUARINI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in order to recognize the accomplishments of a citizen in my district, Mr. Edward M. Sweeney. I believe he represents in many ways the ideal citizen, one who dedicates his life to serving his community.

Ed's home is Bayonne, N.J. He graduated from St. Mary's Grammar School, Bayonne High School, and the New Jersey State Fire College. Ed served in the U.S. Navy during World War II, holding the rank of motor machinist mate 3rd class. He and his wife Lorraine have five children.

As an employee of the Bayonne Fire Department from 1943 until 1975, Ed Sweeney exemplified the highest standards of public service. He started out serving as a fireman, then was promoted to mechanic, captain and finally superintendent of apparatus. Later, he served as director of public works, and in 1979, he was appointed director of the merged departments of public works and parks and recreation, where he worked until his retirement in June 1990.

As director of public works and parks and recreation, Ed accomplished a great deal for the citizens and the city of Bayonne. He operated a successful recycling division, set up a cost effective and efficient method for snow and ice removal, and instituted ferry service from Brady's Dock in Bayonne to the South Street sea port in New York. Ed also upgraded all the parks and playground areas, installing new play structures in Bayonne's Di Domenico Park. Ed Sweeney's renovations provided facilities that could also be used by disabled children. The citizens of Bayonne are still benefiting from the programs and projects established by Ed Sweeney.

Ed has been an active participant in countless community organizations, including the Salvation Army, New Frontier Democratic Club, St. Andrews Holy Name Society, Emerald Society State of New Jersey Law Enforce-

ment Officers and Firemen, Irish American League, Mackenzie Post 165, Ireland "32," Firemen's Mutual Benevolent Association, County Donegalmen's Association, and Bayonne St. Patrick's Day Parade Committee. In 1976, Ed was chosen to be grand marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade.

Through commitment and dedication to their communities, citizens like Ed Sweeney have contributed to the strength and development of the United States. Ed's hard work has helped make the town of Bayonne a safe place to live, a good place to raise a family, and a friendly place in which all citizens feel a sense of belonging. Men and women, like Ed, who protect and improve the quality of life for the members of the communities, are an invaluable asset to America as we face the challenges of the future.

On Friday, April 26, 1991, Ed will be presented with the Distinguished Citizen Award by the Boy Scouts of America. He will also be honored by the city of Bayonne with a commemorative resolution. I ask my distinguished colleagues to join me and these groups in congratulating Mr. Edward M. Sweeney for his lifelong dedication to the city of Bayonne.

NUTRITIONAL HEALTH FOR OLDER AMERICANS

HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, there are few images more haunting than older Americans suffering from malnutrition. Yet as many as 50 percent of our hospitalized elderly population have been said to suffer from this condition. Malnutrition which in many cases is preventable and treatable. Malnutrition which if prevented and treated early, would significantly reduce hospital stays and surgery recovery times. Malnutrition which can drain the vitality out of thousands of seniors.

As a senior member of the House Aging Committee and as someone with a keen interest in our older citizens, I want us to work to keep seniors free-living and vital as long as possible. To do so reduces the demand on our over-burdened health care system and saves precious health care dollars. Of all the "high-technology" methods we can employ to preserve and promote life while saving money, feeding people is one of the most effective.

In March we celebrated National Nutrition Month. I would like to join in supporting the work of the 35 member organizations who form the Nutrition Screening Initiative. I enthusiastically support their call to make screening for nutritional status an integral part of America's health care system. We must work together to make nutrition assessment or screening as commonplace as the checking of blood pressure or pulse in the care of older adults.

Increased efforts to improve the nutrition of all Americans were among my recommendations to the Pepper Commission which were incorporated into the Pepper Commission Report. Last year, this recommendation—to promote 21 national health objectives for healthy

lifestyle—was signed into law. This language is also an integral component of my legislation H.R. 8, the Universal Health Care For All Americans Act. The Nutrition Screening Initiative is consistent with this specific recommendation.

Fellow colleagues, I call your attention to the recently released "Healthy People 2000", Department of Health and Human Services' health objectives for the Nation. In it, Secretary Louis Sullivan calls for an increase to at least 75 percent the number of health professionals providing nutritional assessment for older Americans. In 1988, the Surgeon General's Workshop on Health Promotion and Aging recommended that "a nutrition assessment be done at admission to all institutional or community based health care settings."

Mr. Speaker, we must not delay in taking this simple yet effective step toward providing better preventive care for our Nation's older citizens. Together we can work to institutionalize nutrition screening because nutritional status is a vital sign of America's health. Through the leadership of this Congress and the public and private sector organizations involved with the Nutrition Screening Initiative, we can significantly improve the quality of nutritional health for all of older Americans.

MEDICARE TO CONSIDER COVERAGE OF PREVENTIVE HEALTH SERVICES TO THE ELDERLY

HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my colleagues ED ROYBAL and RALPH REGULA in introducing legislation to require Medicare to consider coverage of preventive health services to the elderly. This bill would allow payment under Medicare for colon and cancer screening examinations, annual physical examinations—including various tests such as serum cholesterol, blood pressure, and basic screening exams for vision/hearing loss—and basic mental health screening tests. Under this measure, each benefit would be reviewed as part of a trial program, available in a number of States and communities, before the benefit would be expanded to a nationwide basis. Where the trial program finds a service to be effective, the benefit would become a permanent part of the Medicare Program.

As vice chairman of the Select Committee on Aging, I consider health care a top priority in Congress, and it is my firm belief that this Nation's elderly and disabled should not be unfairly burdened by health care needs. Many insurance policies, such as Blue Cross/Blue Shield, do not cover preventive care. The lack of insurance coverage is a disincentive for people to get the kind of screening that would show a serious illness soon enough for it to be effectively treated. I have always made efforts to improve Medicare and broaden it so that it does not just cover acute care. The purpose of our bill is to prevent serious illnesses from developing to the point where they are expensive to treat. The services that this bill would provide may not be covered by a senior citi-

zen's private health insurance any more than they are currently covered by Medicare.

I will continue to oppose cuts in Medicare benefits. I know the struggle many older Americans face simply to keep pace with inflation and the skyrocketing cost of health insurance, and I am committed to improving their fragile economic status.

TRIBUTE TO VIETNAM VETERANS

HON. CARL C. PERKINS

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to honor and recognize our country's Vietnam veterans.

My district in eastern Kentucky is well known for its commitment to our Nation's armed services and for always responding to our country in times of war. The people of eastern Kentucky are a fiercely proud folk who put loyalty to our Nation above virtually everything else.

That goes a long way toward explaining why eastern Kentucky has consistently sent proportionately more of its kind to fight in wars than essentially any other part of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I'm proud of our loyalty and I'm proud of our commitment to fight when called upon.

And once again, when war broke out in the Persian Gulf, eastern Kentucky was there. We performed our jobs with dignity and with marvelous speed. I am proud of our performance.

I'm also proud of all those towns and communities back home—no matter how big or small—that are preparing parades and special ceremonies to honor our returning troops.

I can't begin to tell you how good it makes me feel to have seen whole towns rally together in support of our soldiers in the war against Iraq. And now, Mr. Speaker, I am overjoyed to see these same communities come together to pay tribute to these men and women as they come home.

And when these hometown rallies take place, they should be to honor all veterans of past wars.

Just recently, I met with a gentleman from Lewis County in my district who is a Vietnam veteran. He told me that he felt he had not received the recognition that he deserved for picking up and fighting for our country over in Vietnam. He wasn't sure whether people saw him as a hero like those returning soldiers from the Middle East.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I think many Vietnam veterans share those same feelings. And as I told that gentleman, that disturbs me greatly and is the reason I stand before you today.

Mr. Speaker, all veterans are heroes. And they all deserve to be recognized equally for their heroism in combat and for defending the freedoms that we as Americans enjoy.

And so, today I would like to humbly recognize all our veterans who fought in Vietnam. I would like to see that all these joyous festivities being planned for our troops coming home include the due recognition of all our other veterans who fought in past wars.

Mr. Speaker, all veterans are heroes. Our Vietnam veterans are heroes. Today, I'd like to see our country renew its devotion and gratitude for those men and women who fought in Vietnam.

God bless them and God bless America.

CYPRUS—A NATION CAUGHT BETWEEN U.N. RESOLUTIONS

HON. EDWARD F. FEIGHAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, during the Gulf crisis, the United States stood firmly behind full implementation of the U.N. resolutions upholding the rule of law and opposing illegal occupation of a sovereign nation—first employing sanctions and ultimately resorting to use of force to enforce them. In the wake of these actions, heightened attention is now directed at world situations which parallel that of occupied Kuwait. One such situation exists in Cyprus—a nation caught between U.N. resolutions against illegal occupation and a world community unsure of how to enforce them.

Much like the Kuwaiti situation the United States initially imposed an embargo on the aggressor nation, Turkey. In the case of Turkey, it was an arms embargo instead of an economic embargo as was applied to Iraq. In both cases, Iraq and Turkey, the embargo was kept in place for a short period of time and was replaced with an alternative policy approach. In the case of Iraq, it was military action. In the case of Turkey, it was diplomatic efforts without the pressure of an arms embargo, which was thought by the State Department to be impeding Turkey's willingness to withdraw its troops.

The conventional wisdom resulting from both cases, Turkey and Iraq, is that embargoes don't bring about the desired result. In the case of the Turkish arms embargo, it is generally felt that during the 3 years which the arms embargo was in place, Turkish troops did not return to Turkey.

New information, which had not been previously compiled and which has recently come to my attention, suggests that the congressionally imposed arms embargo on Turkey may have had some positive influence on the withdrawal of Turkish troops from Cyprus. This data is contained in a senior thesis of a Princeton University student and is based on troop withdrawal numbers taken from the United States official UNFICYP reports and from interviews with numerous officials from the United Nations, the United States, Turkey, Greece, Turkish-Cypriots and Greek-Cypriots.

The Turkish troop withdrawal numbers show that during the 3½ years that the arms embargo was in place and in 1984 when the Congress seriously threatened its reimposition, Turkish troops were withdrawn from Cyprus at an average rate of 2,900 troops per year. If that rate had continued, the last Turkish troops would have been withdrawn from Cyprus and the bulk of the U.N. resolutions regarding Cyprus would have been implemented by 1986.

Those who were in the House and Senate in 1978 remember that they were strongly encouraged to vote to lift the embargo because they were told that it would facilitate Turkey's ability to remove troops from Cyprus. The embargo was described to be a political impediment to the removal of the troops.

During the 13 years since the arms embargo was lifted, no Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Cyprus. The one brief exception involves a small troop withdrawal in 1984, when numerous votes on Capitol Hill reduced American aid to Turkey and suggested a return to the embargo.

This new data regarding the effectiveness of the imposition of the arms embargo on Cyprus and the ineffectiveness of its removal with respect to the removal of Turkish troops should give pause to those who would discount as ineffective non-force options. It should alter the conventional wisdom which concluded that the congressionally imposed arms embargo on Turkey had no positive impact whatsoever on the military occupation of Cyprus.

By presenting this new data I am not suggesting that we today reimpose the arms embargo on Turkey. I am, however, suggesting that our foreign policymakers should first attempt to fully understand, through the benefits of perspective, past efforts to solve the Cyprus problem before they ponder ways to bring about compliance with U.N. resolutions regarding Cyprus.

ISRAEL INDEPENDENCE DAY

HON. HENRY A. WAXMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. WAXMAN. Mr. Speaker, 43 years ago, the remnants of European Jewry fulfilled an ancient dream by establishing a haven for homeless Jews from around the globe in the land of Israel. I rise to ask you and my colleagues to join me in wishing the State of Israel well on the occasion of her 43d birthday.

Every Member of this body is well aware of the fact that this has been a particularly difficult year for the State of Israel. Besides the usual Arab hostility toward the only Middle Eastern democracy, the pernicious violence of the intifada continues to rage, striking unsuspecting citizens deep within Israeli territory. Unfortunately, what will be remembered as the most significant event of Israel's 43d year is the infamous Scud. While these crude weapons of terror took only a few lives, their impact extended far beyond the severe property damage they inflicted.

For the first time in history, Israel did not respond to a direct attack. Instead, ceding to the urgent requests of the United States, Israel restrained herself. Mr. Speaker, I can think of very few nations on Earth that possess the self-confidence and the strength to restrain from responding to a direct hit upon a civilian center. Israel's restraint is not only a testament to Israeli verve, but also exemplifies the unique nature of the United States-Israel relationship.

As difficult as it is to believe, through the violence, the bloodshed, the embargo, and the

constant state of war, things are looking better for the State of Israel. Changes in the Soviet Union are now yielding what Israel values more than anything else—Jews in search of a home. Thousands upon thousands of Soviet Jews are escaping a crumbling Soviet Union to be welcomed into this tiny bastion of democracy in a hostile neighborhood. Despite the serious economic and social dislocation these new immigrants will cause and are already causing the State of Israel, they are greeted with open arms and instant citizenship. As Israelis, these new citizens will experience democracy and the freedom to live as Jews. In turn, these new immigrants provide Israel with the exiles to fulfill the hopes and dreams of Zionism and the population to protect the security and future of the State of Israel.

We have just been through a very difficult year during which Israel displayed the quality of her character and friendship. I only hope that as our Nation attempts to bring the parties in the Middle East together in peace, we do not forget who was with us during the war.

Mr. Speaker, as I join my colleagues in wishing Israel well today, I want to express my profound hope that Israel's 44th year be more peaceful than the last.

WILLIAM WHITE WILL BE MISSED

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to advise you that an outstanding member of the Sacramento community, Mr. William White, has recently passed away. A native of Sacramento, Mr. White has made numerous contributions to our community and we will all miss his presence.

As a superior court judge for over 29 years, Mr. White dealt with a tremendous range of issues and personalities, consistently acting judiciously and fairly in his case determinations. He combined a comprehensive understanding of the law, an appreciation of the importance and role of laws and a legal system, and a sensitivity to the concerns of those who entered his court. Mr. White's courtroom presence and fairness made him a favorite of Sacramento lawyers. In fact, a Sacramento County Bar Association's judicial poll rated Mr. White the top Sacramento Superior Court judge from 1976 to 1981.

Mr. White attended law school at McGeorge School of Law and for many years taught courses there on probate law. Before opening a law practice in the early 1930's, Mr. White was a member of the National Guard, sustaining an injury in 1927 when his unit was called up to quell the Folsom Prison Thanksgiving Day riot. In addition to his many years of service as a superior court judge, Mr. White was a member of the Sacramento, CA, and American Bar Associations, the American Judicature Society, and the National College of Probate Judges.

William White is survived by his wife Dorothy White; four children; Mary Ravizza, Denis White, Wendy Virga, and Janet McIntyre; as

well as 15 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren. William White has made a tremendous contribution to all our lives and he will be missed greatly. We all mourn the loss of such an exceptional man.

CALL TO CONSCIENCE ON PLIGHT OF SOVIET JEWS

HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, many Jews who wish to leave the Soviet Union are repeatedly denied the right to leave. This is particularly poignant in the case of Veniamin Zakharin.

Veniamin Zakharin has been repeatedly denied a visa on the grounds that he holds State secrets. Mr. Zakharin is an engineer, and he and his wife have been trying to bring their two children to the United States for several years. Even though the whole family has been granted permission from the U.S. Government to enter our country for permanent residence, Mr. Zakharin continues to be denied an exit visa.

In February 1990, the Soviet Government demanded that Zakharin's wife, Irina, divorce her husband if she and her two children wanted to leave the country. When the couple appealed to the international community, the Soviet Government reconsidered and Irina and the two children were allowed to leave.

This case is even more urgent for the Zakharins because one of their sons has a health problem that cannot be treated in the U.S.S.R., and the wife and two children must leave immediately for treatment in the United States.

Despite hunger strike protests by both Irina and Veniamin Zakharin, the Soviet Government continues to refuse Veniamin's request for an exit visa, and the family must, out of necessity for the child's health, be separated.

This heartbreaking story is only one of many existing cases of Soviet refuseniks who have been denied the right to leave the U.S.S.R.

TRIBUTE TO FOURTH, FIFTH, AND SIXTH GRADE STUDENTS OF BEAVERTON MIDDLE SCHOOL, BEAVERTON, MI

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of the fourth, fifth, and sixth graders at Beaverton Middle School in Beaverton, MI. These students, as participants in National Reading Month, read 1,306 books during the month of March.

"Reading opens us up to the world," says First Lady Barbara Bush. The young men and women who played a role in this special month had the opportunity to open the world a little bit more for themselves. Reading is an activity we don't pay enough attention to, especially in this day and age of television,

where we are being bombarded with incredible amounts of information through the various electronic mediums.

Through projects like National Reading Month and the First Lady's Read-A-Book Program we can continue to keep our Nation's young people on the positive path of reading. At a time when the illiteracy rate in the United States is at an all time high, this should be a very important priority for our educational system.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the students at Beaverton Middle School for their diligence and commitment in taking part in National Reading Month. Their efforts are an example for all of us to follow.

SALUTE TO ALEX FIORE

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor one of the leading citizens of my district and an outstanding American, Alex T. Fiore.

Alex Fiore was one of the leaders of the drive that made the community of Thousand Oaks a city back in 1964, and he's been on the city council since incorporation. His leadership and his vision have been instrumental in making Thousand Oaks one of the best places to live in the entire United States.

Alex has served as the city's mayor five times, and has been on more boards and commissions than my time allows me to relate. Suffice it to say that he's played a key role in virtually every civic event in the Conejo Valley since the Eisenhower administration.

Despite his involvement in city affairs, Alex has found time to participate in a wide variety of community groups as well, including Little League, Cub Scouts, Conejo Youth Employment and the Thousand Oaks High School Scholarship Foundation. For his efforts, he has received numerous honors and awards, including being named Don Triunfo in 1977 and the Chamber of Commerce Man of the Year in 1978.

In addition, Alex served his Nation proudly in the U.S. Navy during World War II, and later served as an administrator for Rockwell International, retiring as vice president for finance and administration and controller of the company's Rocketdyne division.

For his service to his country, Alex will be named Patriotic Citizen of the Year by the Conejo Valley Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars, and also receive the group's Silver Patrick Henry Medallion. As the honorary chairman of the chapter's Red, White and Blue Ball this year, it will be my privilege to help present Alex with these honors.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in saluting a fine man and an outstanding American, Alex Fiore, for his service to his country and his community.

THE SUPREME COURT RULING IN COTTAGE SAVINGS VERSUS COMMISSIONER

HON. BARBARA B. KENNELLY

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mrs. KENNELLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express outrage at the Supreme Court's decision yesterday in Cottage Savings Association versus Commissioner.

In 1980, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board permitted thrift institutions to enter into reciprocal sales of substantially identical mortgage loans without having to reduce their net worth by the difference between the transferred loans' book value and market value. Many thrift institutions entered into such reciprocal sales simply because they did not have to report losses on these transactions for regulatory purposes but generated tax losses.

The Internal Revenue Service, I believe correctly, challenged these losses. These transactions were nothing more than a regulatory device to infuse cash into the savings and loans using the tax code. However, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday in Cottage Savings Association versus Commissioner that the tax losses were justified because the pools of loans were materially different because the loans were made to different individuals and were secured by different homes.

The Court's ruling is off base. The Court simply ignored the fact that these transactions were designed to specifically generate losses. In addition to the billions the government has already been forced to spend on the savings and loan debacle, this ruling will result in the Internal Revenue Service having to refund at least several billion dollars. Further, under the tortured logic Justice Marshall utilized to justify the realization of the losses, no exchange of any pool of debt would ever not qualify for a tax loss.

I have introduced legislation, H.R. 1141, which would disallow losses on transactions of this nature. As a result of this decision and evidence that other financial institutions may be considering these types of swaps, I intend to work with the Ways and Means Committee and the Joint Committee on Taxation on much needed reform in this area.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

BLOCK PROGRAM

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, one of the best programs that the Federal Government carries out is the Community Development Block Program. People don't hear as much about this as they hear about other programs precisely because it is so well run that it provides no basis for those seeking to write about scandal. As a member of the subcommittee which, under the leadership of our colleague from California [Mr. LANTOS], thoroughly investigated the work of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, I

can tell you that virtually nothing of a negative sort came out about the CDBG Program. To the credit of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. GONZALEZ] the Banking Committee has protected and improved this program and those on the Appropriations and Budget Committees have also been supportive.

This program works especially well in many of the cities which I represent and one of those cities where CDBG has played a particularly important role is Fall River. Under the leadership first of Mayor Viveiros and now of Mayor Bogan, Fall River has made excellent use of these Federal dollars. And Community Development Director Paul Poulos has become a national leader in the movement based in part on his very successful record in Fall River.

It was therefore particularly appropriate that the Fall River program was selected as the one to be depicted in the current poster being used to celebrate the Community Development Program nationwide. The National Community Development Association took a photograph which had been taken of the Fall River Program at work, with four children who were enjoying a CD-funded day care center in August 1989 prominently featured. Mr. Speaker we recently met in Fall River to celebrate the use of this poster and the four children once again were there to illustrate the value of the CD Program. While their faces—and the back of one of their heads—now look out at people all across the country, the names aren't on the poster and I think it is appropriate that these children be given the recognition here that they are entitled to get for their willingness to participate in this effort.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate Datun Taiwo, Mathew Comeau, Melissa DeLima, and Stephanie Fiola for appearing in the National Community Development poster. And of course I want to congratulate an excellent photographer, George Hovorka of the Fall River Community Development Agency who took this photograph and made it available for the poster.

NEW HAMPSHIRE HONORS DANIEL TOOMEY ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise before you today to honor Nashua firefighter Daniel Toomey as he retires from the Nashua Fire Department. Toomey has served with dedication and distinction on the Nashua Fire Department for 21 years.

Throughout his tenure with the department, Toomey has been a leader in his local union and the State AFL-CIO and has fought for the rights of working men and women. He has served as president of the International Association of Firefighters Local 787, as president of the Nashua Area Labor Council and was a founder of the New Hampshire coalition of occupational safety and health.

He has also served as a State representative where he fought for family leave legislation and was a key leader in the rewriting of

workers compensation programs in the Granite State.

Yet with all his public accomplishment, he is justifiably proudest of the job he has done as a husband and father.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Daniel Toomey, a man of principle who has represented his department and his State in true New Hampshire fashion.

DUTY-SUSPENSION LEGISLATION AFFECTING FINE WOOL FABRIC

HON. LOUISE M. SLAUGHTER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Ms. SLAUGHTER of New York. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a duty-suspension bill designed to eliminate a quirk in the U.S. tariff schedule that unfairly penalizes companies which manufacture fine wool suits. Due to lack of domestic production, these companies are forced to import high-quality wool from abroad. The tariff rate on this wool, however, is substantially higher than the tariff rate on finished suits made from the same fabric. In other words, our tariff system actually encourages the import of finished suits over the import of fabric which can be made into suits right here in the United States by American workers.

One of my district's largest employers, Hickey Freeman, has been adversely affected by this quirk of our tariff system. It is a tragedy that at a time when America is struggling to maintain its manufacturing base in the face of increased global competition our tariff structure is working against American manufacturers.

The current duty on wool fabrics is 36 percent, while the duty on finished suits made from the same fabric is only 21 percent. This explains why import penetration by men's suits is twice as much as that by wool fabric.

The wool fabrics needed to make fine men's suits are either not made in the United States or are made in quantities insufficient for the needs of the domestic tailored clothing industry. The apparel industry estimates that U.S. textile mills produce only 3 to 5 percent of the 3.4 million yards of this type of fabric that is used every year.

I have introduced legislation which would eliminate the tariff on the finest fabrics, those made of 80 count yarn and finer. My bill would also cut in half the current 36 percent tariff on fabrics made of yarn counts between 70 and 79. No other wool fabrics would be affected. Domestic textile manufacturers would not need to fear increased competition because only the finest wool fabrics, which are not currently produced domestically, would be affected by this bill.

Our domestic manufacturers of fine men's suits deserve fair treatment under our tariff schedule. My legislation would give them that. Let us give American manufacturers the support they need.

A+ STUDENTS

HON. CHARLES B. RANGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. RANGEL. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to call to your attention the endeavors and successes of a remarkable school in the 16th Congressional District: P.S./I.S. 223, also known as the Mott Hall School.

Each year, New York City's 620 public schools compete in a reading examination. For the past 3 years, Mott Hall students have won first place. And this year, they did it again—with a 100-percent reading record at or above grade level.

Surely, theirs is a winning streak that any student would envy. Upon closer examination, it is nothing short of remarkable. The students at Mott Hall, you see, have not had it so easy. Over half of them come from families that live in poverty. Some have only recently arrived in the United States; the English that they read so masterfully is not even their native language.

How then have these students so consistently performed with excellence? Because they could.

My district, Mr. Speaker, teems with youth like those in Mott Hall—children filled with promise and hope, bursting with the desire to achieve something with their lives. Yet tragically, society seems to tell them that they cannot achieve, that they have no opportunity, that they need not even try to come in first place.

Mott Hall students try—and they succeed.

Mott Hall is a school committed to excellence in mathematics, science, and technology—a commitment that its students make good on every day of the week. The school staff, a group of highly and dedicated professionals led by the inspiring principal, Mirian Acosta-Sing, encourages students to integrate their assigned subjects and pursue independent and creative projects.

The teachers' hard work pays off. Mott Hall students are models of diligence, who are regularly accepted at elite prep schools. They leave Mott Hall confident of their abilities and committed to their communities.

These 425 youngsters in grades 4 through 8 know that they are in a special place, and they work hard to keep it that way. They involve their parents in their schoolwork, and even have them sign a pledge to provide a quiet workplace and after-school assistance. They work with the community, reclaiming parks from drug abusers and weeds, serving in homes for the elderly, and tutoring younger students to show them that they, too, can succeed if only they try. And above all, they study—and study hard.

Four years, four top placements in reading. It is indeed wonderful news, but when one thinks about it, not all that surprising. As Mirian Acosta-Sing tells her students, "I knew you could do it."

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues the words of one of my young constituents: "Democracy has made freedoms possible, but democracy cannot be taken for granted, because success is a long and continuous struggle." The author of those words, Katherine Yanda, is a high school senior from Santa Fe, NM, who is the statewide winner of the Voice of Democracy Broadcast Scriptwriting Contest. Katherine's message is one that I take seriously, and because democracy is most successful and equitable when all of our citizens participate, I have created an internship program in my office in order to encourage our youth to partake in this democracy. I am extraordinarily proud to share Katherine's broadcast script with you and hope that it encourages each of us to draw on the talents of our most promising youth, like Katherine, who will help our Government protect the freedoms we hold dear.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

(By Katherine Yanda)

Sofia, Bulgaria. Recently released from Communist rule, the people wait in ever longer lines for bread and meat. Yet now, instead of the one government newspaper that has reported news for almost half a century, there are over forty publications in the capital city. Thousands crowd in a square in Poland, all faces upturned for the results of an election that they participated in, to hear the names of leaders that they elected. The wall between East and West Berlin was destroyed; families separated over forty years ago, danced reunited in the rubble. All these are freedoms that the United States has enjoyed and participated in for over two hundred years, yet are new and wonderful to many countries. Democracy has made these freedoms possible, but democracy cannot be taken for granted, because success is a long and continuous struggle.

The United States of America enjoys more freedom than any other country in the world. We enjoy liberties because we have fought for them and maintained them. The Constitution and Bill of Rights were written to ensure that our freedom was maintained, but in and of themselves do not solve all problems. The reasons that the United States has succeeded is because the people continue to change and work to better the nation. It is because we have this ability to change that our freedom is ensured.

To many countries, democracy appears to be the golden answer to every obstacle. When people are given freedom and rights, they expect that all problems will be solved. A democratic government allows people to think, to be creative, to choose. What people new to the democratic process do not realize is that this creates conflict as all people do not want the same things and do not have the same ideas of what is right and what is wrong.

To be a successful institution, democracy takes constant work and must encompass the ability to compromise. Our government is made up of a body of continually changing delegates. These delegates are elected by the people and represent their ideas. They rarely

find answers that please everyone, but they find answers that work. The three branch system of judicial, representative, and executive balances the country. If the nation swings too far in one direction, we have the freedom to begin a counteraction to bring it back to the middle again. United States citizens have the right to make changes when the country is not being run as they feel is right.

It is because of this ability to change that freedom can flourish. It flourishes because there is not one person dictating right and wrong to an entire country; all people have a say in what happens. It is in this way that the United States has successfully survived two radically changing centuries. Because we have the freedom to choose our leaders, and the freedom to think the way we wish, America has prospered and become a leader in the world community. Democracy breeds creativity and initiative.

A successful, thriving democracy takes continual participation from all of its constituents. Freedom must be guarded carefully, it cannot be taken for granted. Although we were born and raised with the freedoms that some nations are just now receiving, we must cherish these rights as if we were also just receiving them. We need to look at our right to say what we want as if the first free newspaper had just been created. We need to vote for our leaders as if they had been chosen for us for the last 50 years. We need to relish our right, to do what we want, when we want and we must look at our democracy, not as an incompetent government, but as an institution that has upheld freedom for two hundred years, because of our right to choose and our ability to change our nation for the better.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN H. COSTELLO, SR.

HON. CHESTER G. ATKINS

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. ATKINS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to inform my colleagues of the passing of John H. Costello, Sr., an honorable man, philanthropist and community leader from Lowell, MA.

All too recently I had the pleasure of advising you of John's accomplishments: his attendance at Lowell High School and Dartmouth College, his years as a professional hockey player with the Boston Olympics, his service as an officer in the Navy, and his ultimate return to Lowell and the beginning of his career with the Lowell Sun.

The Lowell Sun, founded in 1878 by John's grandfather, is one of the oldest family-based newspapers in the country. John became president of the paper in 1956; his son now serves as its editor. During John's tenure, the newspaper increased its circulation to become the most widely read community newspaper in New England.

In 1987, John and his family acquired complete control of the stock of the company, thus preserving this company as one of the oldest family owned and regionally based newspapers in the country. The accomplishment demonstrates what was for John a life-long dedication to the city of Lowell. As you may be aware, Lowell was a manufacturing town which had suffered greatly during the middle of this century. The redevelopment of this in-

creasingly vibrant community is attributable in part to the quiet support of John and his involvement in community growth programs both personally and in his capacity as Editor of the paper.

John is also remembered for his philanthropy. The Lowell Sun charities has donated generously to worthy causes in this community.

John's achievements were publicly honored in 1988, when he received the Dr. An Wang Award. This award is presented to those individuals whose activities have demonstrated their commitment and dedication to the business community.

John's continuing support of the revitalization of this community, and his emotional and financial support of the city and its citizens, will be sorely missed. My condolences go to his family who, I am sure, can temper their sadness with the knowledge that John's accomplishments and achievements will long be remembered.

**KILDEE HONORS RECIPIENTS OF
WALTER REUTHER AWARD**

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor eight extraordinary members of the United Auto Workers' Local 599 who have shown tremendous loyalty and commitment to both union and community.

Mr. Speaker, for the past 15 years, UAW Local 599 has recognized such dedication and contributions by long-term members at its annual Walter Reuther Distinguished Service Award ceremony. This year, the ceremony will be honoring these eight exemplary individuals on Sunday, April 21, in Davison, MI.

Those receiving the prestigious union award have held important leadership positions in the union and have served the union with great distinction for at least 20 years. They are Charles G. Abbey, Everett "Bud" Evans, Russ Hawley, Dick Hazel, Sam Iaquinto, and Arturo Reyes.

Each of these individuals, Mr. Speaker, have made considerable sacrifices and contributions to their union and to the community of Flint, my hometown, in which they have worked. They have dedicated themselves to improving the working conditions in our auto plants in Flint, and collectively and individually they have made our city a better place to live.

Mr. Speaker, it is fitting that these fine union members are receiving an award named after Walter Reuther, since he epitomized all that is good in our society. He was compassionate, he believed in justice and freedom, and he devoted himself to working to protect and enhance human dignity.

Two other individuals also richly deserve to be associated with such qualities—and both will be receiving special awards at the April 21 ceremony.

One of the awardees is James Kalemis, who is chairperson of the TeleCommunication Commission, which oversees cable television

in Flint. Mr. Kalemis first went to work for Buick in 1935 and, while he retired from Buick in 1982, he has continued to be a vital contributor to the union. As a strong advocate of both union and community affairs, he has been instrumental in a number of programs at Local 599.

The second special award will recognize the only honorary member of the local UAW, other than myself, the Honorable Judge Donald R. Freeman. As a tireless advocate of justice and the law, Judge Freeman has given unparalleled service to the union membership and to the people of Flint. He is a man of honor and intellect and a man of great compassion.

All eight of these remarkable individuals represent outstanding role models in their communities and for their fellow union members.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the House of Representatives to join me, Local 599, and the community of Flint in honoring them. They have set a standard that we would all do well to emulate, and they continue their good work for those around them.

I thank them for all they have done, and I commend them for the honor they will be receiving in recognition of their tremendous accomplishments.

ISRAEL'S 43D YOM HA'ATZMAUT

HON. BILL PAXON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. PAXON. Mr. Speaker, as we approach the eve of Israel's 43d Independence Day, Yom Ha'atzmaut, which will be celebrated this Sunday, April 21, Israel's strength and commitment to the democratic ideals we value becomes only more poignant.

This tiny country has struggled for an independent and peaceful coexistence in the Middle East. They have fought for the freedoms many of us take for granted; freedom of speech, religion, and thought.

Recent events in the Persian Gulf have earned Israel a renewed respect. She showed a great deal of foresight, restraint and respect for what would ultimately benefit the world.

I have only respect for Israel's commitment and conviction in their struggle for a peaceful life in a hostile environment.

We have recognized the value of Israel's strength and often looked to our only ally in the Middle East for support and leadership.

Struggle for survival is in the conscious thought of the Israeli people every day, Mr. Speaker. They live a life that we cannot imagine.

Today, it is even more important to focus on the celebration of life in Israel and the commitment to the same values we in the United States hold so dear.

I will join, this Sunday, in my community's celebration in Buffalo, NY, and I urge each and every one of my esteemed colleagues to join their communities in celebrating Israel's 43d Yom Ha'atzmaut.

TUFTS DAY

HON. PETER A. DeFAZIO

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, today, I rise with great pride to join the thousands of my fellow Tufts University alumni throughout the world who today turn their thoughts to alma mater as they celebrate the seventh annual Tuftonia's Day.

I feel fortunate to have had the opportunity to get a higher education; an opportunity increasingly remote for many Americans. When I was a student at Tufts, I never expected to be standing at a podium addressing the U.S. House of Representatives. The education and experiences I received while attending Tufts helped make it possible for me to stand here today and honor that institution.

Alumni of Tufts include some familiar names. Among them is our distinguished colleague from New Mexico, Mr. RICHARDSON, actor William Hurt, Grammy Award singer and songwriter Tracy Chapman, astronaut Rick Houck, speechwriter Richard Goodwin, and businessman David Burke.

I take this opportunity to recognize Tuftonia's Day and join with alumni, from Medford to Melbourne, from Hartford to Hong Kong, and from San Diego to Sao Paulo, in saluting the rich history, great accomplishments and continuing excellence of Tufts University. To Tufts students, faculty, administration, and alumni, happy Tuftonia's Day.

NEED TO SEEK OUT LONG-TERM SOLUTIONS TO NATION'S AILMENTS

HON. NICHOLAS MAVROULES

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. MAVROULES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address a critical issue which the 102d Congress must confront. As America begins to waver amidst economic competition with other nations and its domestic economy appears ominously unstable, a need has arisen to seek out efficient, long-term solutions to the ailments of the Nation. It is a widely held belief that inadequate education of the Nation's youth plays a major role in the future of our Nation's industrial base. As the world becomes a more complex, competitive place in which to function, it is important that citizens are provided with the tools that will not only give our country a greater edge in economic competition, but will also create a foundation on which stable economic and social interactions may be built. To achieve this, it is necessary for the Federal Government to provide bold leadership and incentives to State and local administrations to implement innovative programs to improve our Nation's education system.

Currently, the administration's fiscal year 1992 budget confronts the dilemma of education primarily through its support of block grants and the Educational Excellence Act, a

bill that seeks to provide a greater amount of choice to both students and parents in how they will be educated. On the other hand, the Democratic alternative submitted by Representative WILLIAM FORD, the homefront budget initiative, seeks to acquire a substantially greater amount of funding than the President's request. Besides action taken through the budget, there are currently bills in committee which would make serious strides toward a higher literacy rate; increasing chapter 1 school improvement grants, assimilating a more qualified teaching force, and creating organizations to better judge the state of the educational system in the United States.

The White House proposal of the Educational Excellence Act, currently in the Senate, appears to be a continuation of the Republican policies of the past decade. In a hearing on the budget before the House Ways and Means Committee a prominent White House aide stated that the President did not believe that improvements in education would necessarily parallel the amount of Government spending. Consequently, the amount of money slated by the fiscal year 1992 budget toward education is only 1.7 percent higher than the amount of money designated for 1991. According to the Committee for Educational Funding, this amount is less than half the amount that inflation has risen in the past year.

Instead of proposing extensive Government programs, the administration is suggesting that in order to improve the educational performance of our schools, moves should be made to adapt public education to a sort of market system. Of the \$690 million proposed in the Educational Excellence Act, \$200 million is to go to schools which participate in programs that encourage student/parent choice as to where the child will attend school.

In theory, a system such as this would encourage schools to create efficient programs; if a particular school did not appeal to parents and students, it would be less attractive, and thereby lose students. Competition and student satisfaction would push schools to maintain appealing curriculums. Besides the choice programs, the White House bill would also allocate money to programs dealing with math and science awards and magnet schools. In order to pay for these initiatives, the fiscal year 1992 educational budget would seek to freeze chapter 2 school improvement loans, vocational education grants, and chapter 1 aid to localities; while, cutting impact aid by 21 percent, and money for libraries by 76 percent.

Spending alone is both inefficient and ineffectual. However, the administration's proposal provides anything but an adequate amount of funding. The cuts and freezes proposed would be a detriment to those students who truly need support. What is needed to rebuild our faltering education system is not a splintering competition between schools, but a concerted, united effort to bring our Nation's students back to prominence among the students of the world. We can no longer allow our children to graduate from our schools ill-prepared and unable to handle the demands of the working world and basic daily living.

For this reason, I am proud to be a cosponsor of the homefront budget initiative. This leg-

islation is endorsed by organizations such as the American Council on Education, the American Federation of Teachers, the American Association of School Administrators, the National PTA, the National School Boards Association, and many other organizations. Clearly, the Government of this country has a mandate from the education community to take substantive action in order to provide adequate funding for a faltering education system. It would be nothing short of foolish for this Congress to ignore the insightful perspective of those who work every day to better educate our children. Fortunately, on April 17, the House passed an amendment as part of the homefront budget initiative, which allocates an additional \$400 million, so that American students are provided with the opportunities which they deserve. What is at stake here is the welfare of the youth of this Republic, which is indeed the foundation upon which the future of this country will be built. Without well-educated citizens, who have had the opportunities to learn basic skills and benefit from a college education or vocational training, this country will continue to lose ground in its competition with the rising powers of the world.

JANET AND GEORGE M. JAFFIN: RECIPIENTS OF THE ANTI-DEFACTION LEAGUE DISTINGUISHED PUBLIC SERVICE AWARD

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, today, I would like to pay tribute to Janet and George M. Jaffin, the 1991 recipients of the Anti-Defamation League's Distinguished Public Service Award. The Jaffins have earned the admiration and respect of many whose lives they have touched.

The award is being given to Janet and George for "distinguished service and inspiring leadership in preserving liberty, counteracting bigotry, and advancing the cause of human rights, dignity, and equal opportunity." Those are not just hollow words. It takes a lifetime of service to truly deserve such a tribute, and the Jaffins are more than worthy of the honor. Their efforts to advance the noble goals of the ADL have been exemplary.

Our society cannot fulfill the goals and aspirations laid out in our constitution when intolerance is not challenged. When bigotry thrives and ignorance flourishes, the American dream is held hostage to hatred and our diversity is suffocated by prejudice. Fortunately, we are graced with the ADL, whose indefatigable efforts to promote understanding and uproot racism, anti-Semitism, and all forms of bigotry, have been invaluable. Without the efforts of the Anti-Defamation League—and people like the Jaffins who have given so much of themselves in support of those goals—our country would not be the beacon of justice which it strives to be.

There are many individuals who have taken leadership roles in the Westchester-Rockland chapter of ADL who deserve commendation. Robert L. Friedland, the chairman of the local

ADL board, and James L. Levy, the event chairman for this Sunday's tribute to Janet and George Jaffin, come to mind. Every person who helps the ADL to grow and continue in its efforts helps to make America stronger. For that, I'm sure that my colleagues all join me in offering congratulations to Janet and George M. Jaffin, public servants in every sense of the word.

RECOGNIZING ROCHE BIOMEDICAL LABORATORIES

HON. DICK ZIMMER

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. ZIMMER. Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that during the week of April 15, which is National Medical Laboratory Week, we recognize Roche Biomedical Laboratories [RBL] in Raritan, NJ. The New Jersey Public Health Association has awarded its President's Award to RBL for outstanding commitment to public health education and service.

RBL has served our community in many ways. Along with its parent company, Hoffman-LaRoche, RBL routinely provides programs on a variety of public health issues not only for its own employees but also for community groups, high schools, colleges, and nursing homes. The topics have included AIDS, Lyme disease, and, most recently, tuberculosis.

RBL's employees deserve much of the credit for the success of RBL's community outreach. Among the many community services RBL's 1,100 Raritan employees perform are teaching first aid and serving on State advisory boards.

I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing RBL for outstanding service to the community and upon receiving the President's Award from the New Jersey Public Health Association. America needs more companies like Roche Biomedical Laboratories who are good citizens and good neighbors.

A TRIBUTE TO THE JEWISH VOCATIONAL SERVICE

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the Jewish Vocational Service began as an employment bureau at the Young Women's Hebrew Association back in 1926. It officially became JVS in 1941 when it helped advise and place in jobs European Jews who had escaped the Nazis. Its mission was to restore dignity and pride as well as livelihood to people, often with special needs, who wanted to work.

In the intervening 50 years, its mission has not changed but it has burgeoned in scope and in effect. It reaches out to and serves those in career transition, those who are unemployed, immigrants and refugees, the mentally ill, the disabled, the disadvantaged, the elderly.

And its challenges are ever greater, as we weather a tough recession that means job losses, and as Government funding for social services shrinks.

For all of us, JVS is an effective and compassionate organization that makes a difference throughout Detroit. For those it serves, it is a virtual lifeline.

There is nothing more honorable than helping people achieve independence, success and accomplishment in the work world. And so I am honored to have this opportunity to pay tribute to Jewish Vocational Service on its 50th anniversary. Congratulations and many thanks for your good work.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN M. LYNCH ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to pay tribute to a member of the Fifth Congressional District of Illinois, Mr. John M. Lynch. On May 3, 1991, Mr. Lynch will retire from the Chicago Police Department after many years of dedicated service, an accomplishment worthy of special recognition.

John Lynch, a native of Chicago, graduated from Leo High School and went on to attend Purdue University. In 1952, John enlisted in the U.S. Marine Corps and achieved the rank of sergeant before leaving the service in 1955. During his career with the Chicago Police Department, Lynch served as a mechanical assistant, stationary engineer, and is retiring as the assistant chief operating engineer. His dedicated service is commendable, and I want to pay special tribute to Mr. Lynch.

John and his wife, Joan Littleton Lynch, have been married for 39 years, an admirable commitment. They have 8 children: Kathy, Colleen, Karen, John, Linda, Joan, Marty, and Mary Ellen, as well as 16 grandchildren.

John Lynch's commitment to his community and family is impressive and deserving of special recognition and honor. I am sure that my colleagues will join me in expressing congratulations to John Lynch for his many years of selfless dedication, loyalty, professionalism, and priceless contributions to his community. I wish him well on his retirement and hope his life continues to be an adventure full of pleasant memories.

HONORING LARRY ANZALONE

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to pay tribute to an extraordinary hero. Larry Anzalone is a mail carrier in Queens County, NY, who also happens to be deaf and mute. Due to his quick thinking action, Larry was able to rescue an 82-year-old man who had suffered a stroke at his home.

One day, while Mr. Anzalone was delivering the mail, he came to David Knopf's door where he opened the screen door and found that the mail he delivered the previous day was left unclaimed. He became suspicious, knowing that Mr. Knopf was elderly and remained at home, and after pounding hard on the door with no response, he tried to look through the mail slot to see if he could see anything. He found that Mr. Knopf was lying on the floor and ran to a neighbor for assistance. The neighbor, Mrs. Ross, saw what was wrong, called 911 and the police arrived shortly with an ambulance. They found that they had arrived in time to save Mr. Knopf and he is now recovering in a hospital.

Because of Larry Anzalone's quick thinking, Mr. Knopf is now still alive. Had he not been so conscientious on his mail route, and realized that Mr. Knopf not picking up his mail was out of the ordinary, a tragedy might have occurred. Mr. Knopf could have lay there for days without discovery and he might not have survived. Larry is a stellar example of the good and caring people who work for the Federal Government. As a member of the Post Office and Civil Service Committee I have seen so many examples of the heroic work of our Federal employees. I am pleased that Larry's deeds were brought to my attention and I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring him.

WELCOME TO THE DALAI LAMA

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to be a Member of this Congress receiving Tenzin Gyatso, the 14th Dalai Lama. I, like many of my colleagues, wish it were possible for the Dalai Lama to address a joint session of Congress, as have other Nobel Peace laureates.

I respectfully urge the President of the United States to recognize the legitimate grievances of the Tibetan people, as has the United States Congress in legislation. The people of Tibet, and their exiled leaders, have endured oppression long enough.

Again, I welcome the Dalai Lama to Washington, DC. We in Congress are honored by his visit.

PRaise FOR SPRINGFIELD/ROBERTSON COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I want to take this opportunity to praise a community that united solidly to embrace our troops involved in Operation Desert Storm, and a local organization that coordinated and galvanized that effort with amazing success.

The 400 members of the Springfield/Robertson County (TN) Chamber of Commerce conceived the idea of a communitywide letter writing campaign to the troops in Saudi Arabia. In its earliest stages, this was planned as an effort that could involve everyone regardless of age or circumstances. Chamber executive director, Tim Lyles, spoke tirelessly before school and church groups. Local radio stations, newspapers, and chamber members also worked hard to spread the word.

From the first graders with three sentence letters, to State Representative Eugene Davidson, who underwrote the postage costs, the response was impressive and wholehearted. Bundle after bundle of letters was forwarded to our troops, with priority given to those military personnel not regularly receiving mail. Many of those who sent letters received replies, which formed an even deeper bond between the Robertson Countians and those overseas. The men and women in the gulf had gratefully received tangible evidence of a concerned and caring community, and those corresponding back in Tennessee joined countless other families across the Nation who now had a personal stake in the war.

On the occasion of their spring banquet on April 10, the Springfield/Robertson County Chamber of Commerce deserves the highest

praise for its selfless efforts on behalf of the men and women of Desert Storm. They have taught us that a community spirit still exists in America that can inspire us to unite for the common good of community and Nation.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICA'S FIRST SHUTTLE LAUNCH

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1991

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, over the past 30 years, the world had witnessed some of man's greatest accomplishments in exploring and using outer space. On Friday, April 12, we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the maiden flight of the space shuttle, the world's first reusable space craft.

The first flight of the space shuttle came 20 years to the day after Yuri Gagarin's historic mission which ushered in the era of manned space flight. Just as Gagarin's flight marked a turning point in space exploration, the initiation of the Shuttle Program brought us into the age in which we hoped to make space flight a routine event.

We now have a fleet of three shuttle orbiters with a fourth to be unveiled on April 25. The shuttle has had 39 successful missions and has placed into orbit nearly 41 percent of all the mass ever launched. The shuttle has proven itself time and time again demonstrating new capabilities on each mission. We have been able to retrieve and repair disabled satellites, launch sophisticated planetary missions, perform hands on scientific experiments in orbit, and open vast new windows on man's capabilities in space.

The shuttle is the most advanced flying machine devised by man and it will continue to be one of the fundamental building blocks of America's space program. I would also recall the leadership of my fellow Texan, Olin E. "Tiger" Teague who, as chairman of the Committee on Science and Technology, had the vision to see the shuttle through its difficult times in the congressional budget process.

I look to a bright future for America's space program and for the space shuttle. It is not only an engineering marvel, it is a vivid symbol of our technological competitiveness throughout the world. It is universally recognized and identified as mankind's reach into the future. I commend the thousands of men and women in NASA and industry who have worked to help us realize this dream.